

# THE MICHIGAN FARMER

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF AFFAIRS

Relating to the Farm, the Garden, and the Household.

NEW SERIES.

DETROIT, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1860.

VOL. 2., NO. 50.

## The Michigan Farmer.

R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

Publication Office, 130 Jefferson Avenue,  
DETROIT MICHIGAN.

The MICHIGAN FARMER presents superior facilities to business men, publishers, manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, Nursery men, and stock breeders for advertising.

### Terms of Advertisements.

Ten cents per line for each insertion when ordered for one month or less.

All orders with advertisements, should state the number of weeks the advertisement is to be published.

### Subscription.

We will send one copy for \$2.00; three copies for \$5.00 five copies for \$8.00, and ten copies for \$15.00. No paper sent without the money in advance.

We will also send the FARMER, and the Atlantic Monthly, or Harper's Magazine to any address for \$4.00. Also the MICHIGAN FARMER and the Horticulturist or Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture to any address for \$3.50.

### CONTENTS.

THE FARM:	
Flax Seed vs. Wheat Crops.....	393
A New Machine.....	393
Killing Sorrel.....	393
Salt on Growing Turnips.....	393
Cultivation of the Chestnut.....	393
Farm Notes: Horses and Butter—Management of Cream in Cold Weather—Curb in Horses—New Reaper and Mower—A Good Beef Animal—A Trip to Iowa.....	393
The Great Sower.....	394
THE GARDEN AND ORCHARD:	
The Beekeepers' Association.....	395
Florentine and English Gardening.....	395
EDITORIAL:	
Editorial Miscellany.....	396
State Agricultural Society.....	396
The Prospect of the Crops.....	396
The "Western" and the Currency.....	396
Sensible Advice.....	396
State News.....	396
Foreign Events.....	396
General News.....	396
Religious Items.....	396
Foreign Miscellany.....	397
HOUSEHOLD:	
Poetry: Winter Lays.....	398
No Misunderstanding.....	398
How to Preserve the Women.....	398
Hints to Husbands.....	398
A Great Recommendation.....	398
Noted People of the Bible.....	398
Ladies vs. Lawyers.....	399
Widow Stimpson's Spoons.....	399
Household Varieties.....	399
Enigmas and Answers.....	399
Markets.....	400

## The Farm.

### Flax Seed vs. Wheat Crops.

MR. EDITOR:—Whilst a most hearty assent will doubtless be given to all that is said in the circular accompanying the letter of S. Gebhart & Co., addressed to the Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, recently published in the *Farmer*, as to the intrinsic value of Linseed Oil Cake for feeding and fattening purposes, I have no hesitation in saying that the following statement contained in the letter itself, is contradicted both in theory and practice:

"It is well understood by farmers who have been growing the seed, that they can raise more bushels of wheat to an acre by sowing the ground in the fall after the crop of flax has been harvested, than if the ground had been left in fallow."

Now I suppose that every intelligent and successful wheat grower knows, that the principal object in a wheat farm, containing a sufficiency of mineral matter, should be the accumulation of ammonia. Constituting, as it does, so important an element of its organic structure, the crop is increased or diminished in proportion as ammonia is supplied or withheld. To furnish the requisite supply of ammonia, is the great difficulty in the way of growing large and remunerative crops.

Why is it that the average wheat crop per acre in this country falls so far below that of Great Britain? I apprehend that it is in no small degree owing to their unremitting endeavors to furnish this most essential element to their growing crops, so sadly neglected by many of us American farmers. The successful British farmer does not hesitate to purchase immense quantities of ammonia in the form of Peruvian guano, and sulphate and muriate of ammonia, but large supplies of oil meal, rich in nitrogen, are annually exported from this country, to be consumed by their cattle and sheep, it being well understood by

them that the chief profits consist in the valuable manure thus obtained. If the sagacity and foresight of the British farmers in thus providing for the profitable cultivation of their own lands, cannot be questioned, the opposite practice, too prevalent with us, of robbing our farms of the essential elements of bread and meat, for exportation or otherwise cannot be too strongly condemned. Although the price obtained for our grain crops in most sections of the country may not warrant the purchase of commercial manures, nevertheless, by a judicious rotation of crops, and careful husbanding, and use of our home manures, the average yield of our cereal crops may in a short time be greatly increased. Now an analysis of the flax crop, when grown for seed, shows a very large percentage, organic and inorganic constituents of the wheat crop. It being even a larger consumer of nitrogen than the wheat crop itself, the soil is necessarily more impoverished by a crop of wheat succeeding a crop of flax raised for seed, than two successive wheat crops. Whilst I was a resident of Western New York, many of the farmers, especially of the fine wheat county of Seneca, impelled by the high price paid for flax seed by the proprietors of oil mills, engaged heavily in the raising of flax for seed, to be succeeded in the fall by a wheat crop, hoping in that way to secure in the same space of time two remunerative crops. In a short time, however, under this exhausting system of cropping, the profits of both crops fell far below that of the wheat crop alone, under the old practice of naked fallow. As a necessary consequence, the growing of flax in that county for seed, has for several years almost entirely ceased. The late John Delafield, in his report to the New York State Agricultural Society, as President of the Seneca County Agricultural Society, in 1851, says in relation to this crop: "Flax has for several years been a source of early income, and the proprietors of oil mills have offered inducements for its cultivation; as, however, the exhaustion of the soil by this plant is from year to year being better understood, the cultivation falls off; in several of the towns of this county it is wholly abandoned; for it is ascertained that the elements of flax make heavier drafts on our soils for the growth of the plant than any other, and without giving any compensating return; while for its proper cultivation and full development, it requires a high degree of manuring, which can be applied with more enduring benefits to the cereal than to the oil producing soils." Opposed to this exhausting process of cultivation, is a judicious system of rotation, founded upon correct scientific principles evolved by a chemical analysis of the soil and of the different crops; that different kinds of plants take from the soil unequal proportions of organic and inorganic matter. Hence the necessity of alternating the cereal with root crops and grasses, and more especially with the clover and leguminous crops, rich in nitrogen, a large supply of which is obtained through their broad leaves from the atmosphere. I have thought of sending you, at some leisure moment, an analysis of longest cultivated field on my farm, made some time since by Dr. Salisbury, of the New York State Agricultural Society, with a statement of its previous and subsequent management, and its increased productiveness.

Marshall, Dec. 8th, 1860. WM. B. SCHUYLER.

### A New Manure.

We only give the news, we do not certify to its correctness, but as the Mahomedans ejaculate when anything wonderful is told to them, "Great is Allah!" so we may say, "Great is science!" as we read the following:

"A French agricultural chemist, M. Couturier, formally announces a new manure, consisting of equal parts of uric acid, extracted by washing from guano, and from other excremental matter by various processes, and of the chlorhydrate of ammonia. A small quantity suffices to produce an unusual crop upon the poorest soil, and a laborer can carry upon his back sufficient manure for several acres. Its cost is only about fifty cents per acre."

### Killing Sorrel.

EDITOR FARMER:—I commenced taking your paper in July, 1855, I think, then a monthly. I met with your agent while traveling in the stage, in June 1855, I think, between Lansing and Detroit. While on the way, there were a number of gentlemen in the stage, and the subject of there being so much red sorrel in the fields, and how to get rid of it, was the topic. I said if farmers would sow more clover seed and plaster there would be less sorrel. Not one of the company agreed with me, but I satisfied the most of them that I was right while riding along; some fields were red with sorrel, and where clover had been sown, little or no sorrel, and what little there was to be seen was where the clover had not taken, or where haulks were made in seeding, and some of these strips could be seen for rods, red with sorrel; but where there was clover, no sorrel. One gentleman said he could not make clover grow on his soil. I told him if he would put 20 to 25 loads of good manure on an acre and put in a crop of wheat well in the fall, and sow it to clover in April following, and soon after sow on a bushel of plaster, he would find clover would grow. Your agent then asked me if I did not wish to take the *Michigan Farmer*; he showed it to me, and I paid him 75 cents for it, and have taken it ever since. Had it not been for my speaking of sowing clover seed to get rid of sorrel, I presume I never should have seen your paper. For the past 8 or 10 years I have traveled once a year through a part of Michigan, and am aware that sorrel grows where land is not seeded to clover, and more so than on clay or stiff soil.

I observed the following query in the *Rural New Yorker* of Dec. 8th.

"Will some one of the *Rural's* correspondents inform me as to the best mode of destroying sorrel?—T. E. Bridges, Suffolk Co., N. Y., 1860."

I say seed to clover all winter crops in the spring, 6 quarts to the acre, and sow plaster the same spring, one bushel to the acre, and there will be no sorrel.

Some farmers think the soil is sour where sorrel grows. I think the reverse. Sorrel will not grow on sour, cold, wet land, but it will grow on a warm, sandy loam, unless clover or something else is made to grow to keep it down, and sorrel must grow fast to get the start of clover, if the land is in good condition for clover or other crops.

If you see fit to publish any part of the above for the benefit of poor Michigan farmers, you are at liberty to do so. Good farmers do not need this advice.

Respectfully yours,

Phelps, N. Y. CARSO ORANE.  
P. S.—Wheat and rye should always be seeded with grass seed timothy and clover. C. O.

### Salt on Growing Turnips.

E. Roberts writes to the *Farmer and Gardener*, that having heard that an application of salt would not only promote the growth of the turnip, but prevent the attack of the fly, he resolved to test its efficacy. "Accordingly," he says, "having just put in an acre of turnips, to one portion of which, perhaps one-eighth, I applied a top-dressing of salt. I regret that I did not note the quantity, but think it was about a bushel. At all events, it was so much that I could, by a little careful looking, see it upon the ground. This was done when the turnips were putting out the third leaf. A very severe drought succeeded, parching up everything. The turnips did not appear to advance a bit in their growth, except on the small portion to which the salt had been applied. Here they did not show the drooping condition so manifest in every other portion of the field. When the leaves of the unsalted portion were dry in the morning, the salted part appeared moist, as though they had imbibed moisture from the atmosphere. The result was, a much better yield of turnips on the eighth of an acre than on the other portion. The fly did not attack this portion at all, though some of the other parts of the field suffered severely."

### Cultivation of the Chestnut.

[A correspondent of the *Farmer and Gardener* of Pennsylvania, gives the following directions for the growth of the chestnut:]

Select the largest and best ripened chestnuts you can find, prepare a bed or plantation by plowing deep and pulverizing thoroughly. Draw drills twelve inches apart and three inches deep, plant your chestnuts two inches apart in the drills, with the points upwards, cover them and press the soil closely around them with the back of the rake. This should be done in November, though if the fall is very unfavorable, the planting had better be deferred until early March. Be careful to have your ground well drained, that the nuts do not rot. Cover the beds with long manure, or spent tan-bark, if well rotted, this will protect them from the frost. When the young plants begin to appear, keep them clear of weeds. Hoe frequently, it will help their growth very much. If the weather is very dry in the summer, a little watering once or twice a week will prove advantageous.

If the season has been favorable and they have been well managed, they will be ready for transplanting the fall following.

Trim off all the side shoots before transplanting, leaving only one straight stem. Plant in rows eighteen inches apart, and eight inches in the row. Let them remain two years in this bed, at the end of which time they will be fit for final transplanting. They are then to be set out where they are to remain until fit for use. After they have become thoroughly rooted, then head them down to two eyes above the ground, the cut sloping to the north, so that the shoot which is thrown out may protect the stems during the first seasons. On vigorous stems, those shoots will reach seven or eight feet in one season. Heading down is all important if you would have fine straight trees. You will not get them if you neglect this, but remember not to head them down until they are well rooted.

I am led to believe that the chestnut could be most profitably grown for poles for Lima Beans, &c.

### FARM NOTES.

#### Horses and Butter.

A traveler in India relates that the horses of the Meer of Scind are fed each morning after being watered, a pound of coarse sugar and a pound of clarified butter, which are made into balls—that the horses eat greedily after being once used to it. The writer notes that it fattens the horses prodigiously. The *New York Tribune* hopes that the story is true, as there is a good deal of butter in that city which is fit only to be fed to horses, and the market would be rid of an article that certainly is too strong for anything but a horse to take hold of.

#### Management of Cream in Cold Weather.

For some reasons not yet known, cream skimmed from milk in cold weather, does not come to butter, when churned, so quickly as that from the same cow in warm weather. Perhaps the pellicles, which form the little sacs of butter in the cream, are thicker and tougher. There are two methods of obviating this trouble in a great degree. One is, to set the pan of milk on the stove, or in some warm place, as soon as strained, and let it remain until quite warm—some say until a bubble or two rises, or until a skim of cream begins to form on the surface. Another mode recommended, is to add a table spoonful of salt to a quart of cream when it is skimmed. Cream thus prepared, will generally come to butter in a few moments when churned. It is thought the salt acts upon the coating of the butter globules and makes them tender, so that they break readily when beaten by churning.—*Maine Farmer*.

#### The Curb in Horses.

The disease known as "curb," consists of sprain or strain of the *calcaneus cuboid* ligament or straight ligament of the hock. This ligament is inserted into the point of the hock, or prominent bone of the hock, known as the *os calcis* and runs downwards to be inserted into another small bone which enters into the mechanism of the hock, termed the "cuboid" bone; hence the term *calcaneus cuboid* ligaments, thus deriving its name from that of the bone into which it is affixed. I fear that the case of the curb (being of two years' standing) may prove to be incurable; yet I would advise you to bathe the curb twice with a portion of the following:

Tinct. of Blood root, 4 oz } mix.  
Iodide of Potass, 4 oz }

As regards the "windgalls," they are usually incurable; the best plan of treatment, however, is to apply bandages moistened with an infusion of white oak bark.—*American Stock Journal*.

#### New Reaper and Mower.

It gives us much pleasure to call attention to a *New Reaper and Mower* just patented by our fellow townsman, Mr. G. A. Stephenson. His is a metallic machine, simple in all its arrangements, doing away with much of the complex and cumbersome gearing of the old Reapers. Mr. Stephenson, in his remarks upon its advantages, says: "This Reaper has a double sickle in diamond form, and can be taken out, turned up side down, and have a sharp, fresh edge to work with; also the machine can be changed from a Reaper to a Mower in ten minutes or less. When ready for mowing it will weigh 300 lbs., and can be afforded for \$100."

From the working model which has been exhibited in this office, we have no doubt that this invention has decided advantages over any machine of the kind now in use. We learn that several State Rights have already been sold at a high figure. Mr. Stephenson's address is "Paw Paw, Mich."—*True Northerner*.

#### A Good Beef Animal.

The *Ann Arbor Argus* states that Gideon E. Arnold of Dexter recently slaughtered a cow that was raised and fed by Henry Warner of that town, which weighed alive 1442 pounds, and which yielded 1013 pounds of dressed quarters and 147 pounds of rough tallow. The usual yield of very prime animals is at the rate of 60 pounds to the 100 of live weight, ordinary cattle are estimated at 55 pounds. This cow yields a fraction over 70 pounds to the 100 of live weight, and thus proves herself to be of the highest range of premium beef.

#### Sugar Beets for Calves.

"The best calves I ever raised," said a farmer, "I did in this way: Just as soon as they would eat, and that was very early, for the young ones learned of the older ones, I gave them just as many sugar beets as they would eat. I cut them up in thin slices, with a slicing machine, and they ate them with a voracious appetite, and grew fat and sleek as moles. I have no doubt other beets would be nearly as good, and so would carrots, parsnips, and even turnips, for early spring feeding, before grass comes." This fact is mentioned now, that farmers may save some of their roots, if they have them, to feed the calves with in the spring.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

#### A Trip to Iowa.

EDITOR OF FARMER:—Having several hundred acres of land in Iowa, I concluded to make an attempt to see it. So on the morning of 21st November, with a good pair of Indian Ponies and buck board, I bid adieu to Lyons, and started for the valley of Mississippi. The first night out found me at Grand Rapids. Next morning at 10, shipped on board of the river steamer bound for Grand Haven; arrived at 7—not very expeditious, but had the consolation that if there was no gain in time the bad roads were avoided.—The fare from Grand Rapids to Grand Haven—\$3. The Milwaukee boat lay at her wharf when we arrived, and, on inquiry, I was informed that she would leave in the morning; and, sure enough, when morning came she had left at three o'clock without notice, and when a number who wished to cross the lake were asleep. You may judge of our disappointment when I inform you that six days after was the first opportunity afforded us of crossing over the big fish pond. In consequence of the gale on the lake, the boats did not make their regular trip on Sunday.—A boat arrived and the agent of the Company gave out word that they would return on Monday, and those expecting to ship to be ready. Accordingly my traveling equipage was put

on board, but they did not leave till Tuesday evening. The weather was fine, the lake smooth. We had a pleasant passage, and landed all safe in Milwaukee on Wednesday morning, just one week from home—slow and tedious and rather expensive. I give the items, as some of your readers may wish to take the trip at some future time—horses, vehicle and self across lake, \$11.50; meals extra at 50 cts. This seems a little oppressive, as they give out word that they will start at a given period, and get passengers aboard, frequently whole families, and then do not start in two or three days; at the same time exacting 50 cts. a meal, when you can get just as good ashore for 25 cts. A Mr. Benson, from Howell, was taking a valuable stock horse to Milwaukee; the horse had stood in the cars four days awaiting a boat, and whilst on shipboard they exacted 50 cts. a meal for himself and family; and, notwithstanding the horse had been on the road so long, the Company's agents would not allow them to go ashore till all the other freight (amounting to some 100 tons) was on the dock, because it would take the 16th part of a minute to arrange a plank for him to walk out upon.—“By G-d” said the mate of the steamer, “he shall be the last article put ashore.” I state this as a sample of the treatment strangers receive from these officials.

I applied to the General Agent of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad to ship on their Railroad to the Mississippi; his charges were \$25. The weather was fine, the roads good, the ponies wanted exercise, and I wanted to see the country, so I told him to go to Texas, and I started on my own hook across Wisconsin. Left Milwaukee at ten; drove 27 miles to a Dutch village, Delafield, over a rolling oak opening country, settled almost entirely by Germans, and lager beer the principal production. I saw but little good quality farming lands, much poor; some very similar to the short hills east of Jackson, but in having things handy, and studying economy in time, and the use of land, some of the inhabitants surpass anything I have ever met in Michigan. Perhaps some may profit by the example. In one instance a good looking farm house standing in a very pleasant situation, had eight fat hogs that average 300 pounds dressed occupying the yard between the house and road, a distance of some five rods, and from the appearance of the cobs and litter, I judged that the whole process of fattening was done there.—The owner could stand in the parlor door and shovel the corn out to the hogs. In several instances I saw a large straw stack in the front yard of the house, filling it almost entirely full. In another instance a house and barn in the same building, with a lean-to on the back side for a stable.

On arriving at Delafield, the Dutch land lord met me as I drove up to his hotel, lager oozing from every pore, and when I inquired if I could be kept over night he answered with a hearty good Yaw. “Hans, her take de parn, and you come in and have some peer. You shall have just as good a supper and just as good a bed as ever you sleep in.” I had heard of the Dutch drinking lager before, but I had no idea of the amount a Dutch man would hold—from four to eight I am certain have averaged a pint every 15 minutes, and a dozen others taking it in lesser quantities. At 11 o'clock they were still guzzling. Mine host was a regular curiosity; he was born five miles from the birth place of John J. Astor; knew the family well; had sailed over most of the waters of the world; spoke seven different languages, as well as he did English. Having arisen in the morning before any of the family, Mine Host poked his head out of a bed room and hollered to Hans: “You lazy little devil, get up dare.” Hearing some one speak to him, I inquired if he slept with a woman: “Oh yes, I sleeps wid my vrow. She goot to take the frost out of me in the cold wedder.” I bid adieu to the jolly Dutchman, and in about three miles passed over a fine burr oak plain, with elegant farm buildings standing in a grove of those beautiful forest trees, the burr oak, and a very good school house surrounded by a substantial fence, with the yard full of those trees. It was refreshing to see so much care and taste bestowed to make the place attractive to the little folks. From thence the country is generally inviting, occasionally a beauty spot.

I am much disappointed in finding so many and extensive marshes. There are thousands of acres that are perfectly worthless; occasionally one that they out a poor quality of hay upon. I counted 85 stacks of hay upon one, and should think they would average three tons each. Frequently between the marshes there are sharp hog back hills covered with scrub oak. I passed through Concord, Summit, Watertown, in Jefferson coun-

ty, and the principal towns in this part of the State are on Rock River. In this vicinity is some heavy timber; the best by far I saw in the State.

Between Watertown and Madison is some very poor looking country, nearly without timber or water; but when you get within 15 miles of Madison, you meet with some very fine farming lands under good improvement, with fine farm buildings and good fences, some portions of which are made of quarry stone, of which they have an abundance, the whole country being superposed on a rock which crops out occasionally and is easily quarried. Madison, the capital of Wisconsin, is one of the beauty spots of creation, the only spot in the State that had any attractions for me.—This lovely spot is situated on a fine elevation between two lakes—one three miles long and one wide, the other nine miles in length, and I should judge over a mile wide. You can hardly imagine a more lovely spot. These lakes afford fine amusement for the sportsman, as there are plenty of ducks upon the surface, and fine fish in their deep waters. I was assured by one of the citizens that they caught fish there as large as myself. I assured him it would be a whopper, as at the present time my weight is about 200 pounds. Well, he finally concluded he would take off 40 pounds, and no more, as they had taken Catfish whose weight was 160, and concluded of course they had not been so fortunate as to take the aged and full grown ones. It was claimed it was not unusual to take Pickerel weighing 15 to 20 pounds. I reluctantly bid adieu to this charming spot, and wended my way westwardly. Passing over some very good farming lands, I inquired the price of farms of an intelligent looking Yankee some three miles west of Madison. He said he paid \$50 an acre without buildings. I could not help thinking he paid its full value. Here I saw the best orchard I had observed in the State. It had been cultivated with great care, and looked passably well. Wisconsin is evidently a poor fruit country as it is very seldom you see any kind, even the smaller fruits, growing; and the few that are cultivated look unthrifty and unhealthy.—This makes the country look poor to a Michigander.

As you approach the Blue Mounds as they are called, some 20 miles west from Madison, the country is made up of short hills and marshes, resembling somewhat the short hills east of Jackson, in Michigan. I was very much surprised to find so much of a mountain in this State. It is called mound, but it seems to me to be entitled to the appellation of mountain, as it is some 300 or 400 feet above the surrounding country, and the uppermost 100 feet is solid rock a grinning at you in the distance. The rocks of this part of the State are the ugliest looking specimens I ever beheld. They are very jagged and rough and seem to be composed of lime, iron and sulphur. In some places the sulphur predominates, so much so that I began to fear I was near the suburbs of those dominions that some people make so much effort to keep away from. At the foot of this mountain is the celebrated city of Pokertown, a dismal looking spot. There is but little good farming land in this part of the State; it is very hilly and barren. Much of it looked to me as though a woodchuck would have hard work to get his living on 1,000 acres.—When you get within 50 or 60 miles of the Mississippi River, you come into the mineral region. Whole sections of country dug full of holes by the not exactly digger Indians, but I should judge by the looks they are second cousins, in pursuit of lead. Some quite flourishing villages are built up and sustained by this mineral interest. At Dodgeville, one of those towns I stopped for the night. It was a curious sight to me to come upon such a flourishing village out upon the prairie, where not one acre in a thousand had been in cultivation for the last 20 miles. This village is inhabited almost entirely by Welchmen, all miners by profession, and crossed the big water to follow their favorite occupation in this free country, where they are at liberty to dig as many holes in the prairie as they choose. For 15 miles west from Dodgeville, the country is much better. Some very good farms with good buildings and, from the number of grain stacks I conclude, very productive. I counted in one yard 20 wheat stacks; in another 18; and a number with 10 or 15; and thrashing machines in operation in all directions and from the immense mountains of straw, it was certain they had done much execution. Wheat was selling at 50 to 60 cts.

Within 18 miles of Prairie du Chien, you approach the bluffs of the Mississippi Valley through which the road winds its way down a gorge, through which glides a spring brook of sparkling water filled with Speckled Trout. The rocks on each side, some hundreds of feet

high, in many places perpendicular; this is truly a romantic spot. Some of the rocks seem to have been made on purpose for a speaker's stand. I could not help thinking what a fine place for a mass or camp meeting—where a Methodist exhorter, or Spiritual clairvoyant trance speaker, or a political gas omeister might do great execution in their line, if they only had this valley and its opposite banks filled with eager listeners. In some places the banks of rocks are not over a hundred feet apart. When within five miles of the Mississippi, the road crosses the Wisconsin River over a toll bridge some 400 feet long, and at the further end you are allowed to pay 50 cts. for the pleasure of passing over. Half a mile from the village, you come upon the little Prairie du Chien, and after a very pleasant drive of 4½ miles, you arrive on the bank of the Great Grand Father of Rivers at Prairie du Chien, where I arrived on Saturday evening, 2d December, being 220 miles from Milwaukee by the circuitous course of the road, after a pleasant drive of 3½ days. When standing upon the banks of this majestic river, and looking and wondering at the rocks piled upon rocks, the thought was forced upon me that after the makers of worlds had finished this greatest of Rivers, they must have sat them down upon its banks and played a game of bluff, as there is nothing but bluffs, bluffs, as far as the eye can reach, and I was led to similar reflections when passing through the mound section of Wisconsin, that the architects of the universe in trying to make Wisconsin got disgusted with the job and threw the material on hand into all manner of grotesque and promiscuous heaps. H. E. DE GARMO.

Prairie du Chien, Dec. 3, 1860.

### The Great Sower.

Linnaeus, investigating the causes of dissemination of the plants of one locality over the whole inhabitable earth, says “the first cause is the force or power of the air.” “We must admire,” he continues, “the province of the Creator who sends his winds, especially in the autumn, to shake the trees and make their leaves and seeds fly like flakes of snow; these winds sweep also the surface of the earth, lift again and again the fallen seeds, and disperse them on every side until at last they may have been sent even to remote regions propitious to germination. It is scarcely a hundred years ago that a plant indigenous to America, was brought to the Garden of Plants in Paris, from which its seeds have been dispersed by the winds over France, Italy, Sicily, Belgium, and Germany. The snapdragon (*Antirrhinum*) has been widely disseminated in the neighborhood of Upsal, from a few plants sent to the Botanic Garden. It is to facilitate this dissemination by the air, that when the fruit has become ripe it is elevated on stalks or stems. For the same purpose most seed-vessels are, open only at the top. The seeds do not fall on the ground at the foot of the mother plant; they can get out only when the seed-vessel, beaten by a very strong wind, is turned upside down, and they are dispersed on every side. The seed-vessel of henbane (*Hyo-cyamus*) has a horizontal opening when the seeds become ripe, but this opening does not permit their egress unless the seed-vessel is violently shaken by the wind.”

Other seeds when ripe are provided with hooks made to catch hold of passing animals, which, after a time get rid of them by rolling on the ground. Those seeds which are surrounded by a succulent pulp, and are swallowed by birds and quadrupeds, are generally favorably consigned to the earth. Most seeds pass uninjured through the stomach and intestines of animals, with the exception of gallicaceous fowls. Currant seeds, after having been eaten by man, can germinate. Foxes sow the seeds of the cranberry (*Vaccinium*) after eating its red berries. Apple and pear trees are often found in ditches and under hedges, proceeding, it is said, from fruit which has been devoured by peasants. Farmers are often astonished when, after having, as they think, perfectly prepared their fields, and sown excellent corn, on reaping they find some places covered only with useless oats.

In other cases, mammals, and birds devour only a portion of the seeds, while the rest fall and become productive. When the squirrel shakes the cones of the pine-tree to obtain the seed, a great number fall to the ground and are lost to him. The inhabitants of Iceland call a particular sort of nut “rats' nut,” from the circumstance that the rats gather them in great numbers, and hide them in the ground. But as the rats are very often killed by one or other of their numerous enemies, the nuts are left to germinate. Seeds falling into worm-holes, are sure to germinate, as well as seeds which drop into the subterranean passages made by the moles to en-

snare worms and insects. The hog, by tearing up the earth as with a plowshare, prepares it for the reception of seeds; the hedgehog passes his life in doing the same service.

Linnaeus says that in Lappony the power of rivers in dispersing seed is seen very plainly. “I have found,” he says, “on the banks of the rivers of that country, alpine plants, often at the distance of thirty leagues from their native soil. The ripe seeds of these alpine plants, swept away by the waters, after being carried longer or shorter distances along the course of these rivers, are at last thrown upon their banks, where they strike root.”

Seas, also, have a great share in the transmission of seeds. It is generally believed that seeds, when steeped in water, become corrupt and unfruitful, but this is a mistake. The water of the sea has seldom sufficient heat to destroy seeds. For the same reason, fields are sometimes covered with water during a whole winter, and yet the seeds with which they were sown remain in good condition. Linnaeus thus describes the dissemination of the rose of Jericho. “Nature has wonderfully endowed the anastatica: while its seeds are being ripened, the branches which surround the fruit contract and seize it as in a fist, so putting the seeds beyond the reach of birds. This plant growing upon the sandy shores of the Red Sea, is exposed to the fury of the autumnal storms, when the sea beating violently upon the plant, seizes its fruit and hurls it into the deep; but the following tides throw it back upon the sandy beach. Now, this fruit has the property of remaining uninjured by cold sea water, but when this last has become lukewarm (which takes place when the fruit is left on the sand), the fruit swells, the branches which unfold it relax, the seeds are poured out, and, finding all that is necessary for germination, send forth their roots, and soon cover the whole coast with their verdure.”

Some seeds when put into the earth germinate quickly, others more slowly; some even stay there a long and very variable time before they appear on the surface.

Linnaeus says: “When but a boy, my father had given me a little garden within his own, where I reared all sorts of plants in great numbers. Among others, I remember very well a particular thistle, which for many years my father had in vain made every effort to destroy completely; the same ground bringing forth every succeeding year new individuals of this detested species, although their predecessors had invariably been pulled up and burnt. I have now learned the cause of what appeared unaccountable to us then. It must have been the presence of latent seeds coming to light from time to time, as I know that these seeds, when consigned to the earth, may remain there during two, three, and even ten or twenty years without losing their power of germination.”

A plant which had not been seen for forty years in the Botanical Garden of Upsal, reappeared there spontaneously in the year 1731 after the ground had been dug up.—Another plant, a lobelia, reappeared and flourished in the Botanical Garden of Amsterdam, after lying buried in the earth twenty years. Cucumber seeds have been kept forty years, and even fifty years, without losing their germinative power. The railway excavations everywhere have brought to light, plants long supposed to be extinct. Corn found in the ruins after the fire of London has been raised; wheat which has been enclosed in the wrapping of an Egyptian mummy has been reared, and has reproduced fruit in Germany; Indian corn taken from the tombs of the Incas has done the same thing in America. It has been observed that when the virgin forests of America have been burnt down, and the land plowed up, an entirely new flora has appeared: a fact which has been accounted for, by the supposition that the seeds had been buried for ages, in depths beyond the reach of vegetation.

The ground or earth nut (*Arachis*) is the fruit of a plant growing in South America, not unlike our bean. After the flowers fall off, the young pods bend until they reach the ground, where they bury their seeds three or four inches under the soil. These nuts contain an extremely sweet fixed oil, like that of almonds, which, if they were allowed to ripen above ground, would become rancid and useless, and the seeds would not germinate when planted. The negroes of South Carolina make these earth nuts their principal food.

The seeds of the pine and fir trees are protected in a somewhat similar manner. On account of their oily nature, too much heat would be apt to make them rancid and sterile; therefore the scales of the cone, which, while the tree is in flower are spread out, when the seed is ripe, close one over the other like the tiles of a roof, effectually shutting out the rain; and in proportion as winter approaches

and the cold increases, the scales tighten more and more round the seeds they defend. About the beginning of April, when the returning sun sends forth his first warm rays, the scales of the cone open, and let the seeds fall to be received into the bosom of the tepid earth, where vernal showers soon draw out their roots.

The subterranean pea (*Lathyrus subterraneum*) bears very few blossoms upon its flower-stalks, and still fewer fruits, but there spring from the plant, white flower stalks, having no leaves, and bearing not variegated colored flowers like the others, but white ones. These white flowers produce fruit, which is immediately consigned to the earth, and thus screened from devastation by birds. It would appear that the colored flowers are for show, and the white flowers for use. The seeds of one of the clovers are protected in the same way.

Certain seeds, owing to a curious arrangement of their various parts, have a tendency to move about. If a seed of the plant called *crupina* (a kind of centaury) is placed in the palm of the hand, it will be sure to move off; and if put between the stocking and the back part of the foot, it will work its way over the whole body, and get out, either at the collar or at the sleeve. These movements are made by the erect and projecting bristles with which the seeds are armed, moving always in one direction, like feet. The seeds of the sterile oat (*Avena nuda*), after it has been gathered into the barn, will wander out of their seed-cups, and, if the weather is damp, march off in a body, like a regiment of flies to the nearest wall, where they will fix and take root.—The explanation of this apparently marvellous phenomenon is extremely simple. Each grain is surmounted by a long spiral bristle or awn, which is very sensitive to every change of weather, and which lengthens or contracts according as the air is moist or dry. Thus, a forward motion is produced like a snail putting out its body and then pulling its shell after it. The seed is prevented from going backwards, by small spines placed backwards covering the awn. If the seeds or spores of any of the ferns are dropped on a piece of paper and examined with a microscope, they are seen to jump about and disperse themselves like mites or small insects.

Some plants propagate by means of roots and sprouts. The mangrove fig-tree (*Rhizophora mangle*) is found growing on the low marshy parts of all tropical sea-shores. The fruit germinates in the seed-cup while hanging on the tree, and grows downwards until it reaches the ground, where it takes root in the mud. Each plant in its turn multiplies and spreads in the same way; and Linnaeus asserts that a single plant, if preserved from destruction, would, in the course of time, multiply so as to cover the entire inhabitable surface of our globe.

Linnaeus, keeping within reasonable limits, and calculating what would be the effect of a single plant producing constantly only two successful bearing seeds each season, finds that in twenty years there would be one hundred and ninety-one thousand two hundred individuals. “What then,” he exclaims, “would be the astonishing effect of such a multiplication continued over more than six thousand years?”

About the year 1660, the Christian Fathers at Paris possessed a root of barley, bearing forty nine stalks and more than eighteen thousand seeds. Ray counted thirty-two thousand seeds in a poppy-head, and three hundred and sixty thousand on a tobacco plant. Dodart is said to have counted five hundred and twenty nine thousand seeds on a single elm tree, and yet these plants are far from being the most fecund. The number of spores produced by a fern is almost incalculable.

A Monsieur Pouchet, Professor of Natural History at Rouen, and a zealous defender of the spontaneous generation theory (or, as it is now called, “heterogenesis”), was annoyed by continually hearing statements and speculations about what the air might carry; and he resolved to find out what it did really carry. Having procured with the greatest care some dust from nooks and crannies on the tops of the towers and steeples of ancient Rouen, which, in all probability, no hand had ever touched since the mason placed the stones, M. Pouchet examined it with most scrupulous attention. He found, amidst much inorganic matter, more or less organic substances, and among these were always found minute seeds easily distinguishable by their microscopic characteristics. Respecting the power of the air and winds in transporting small bodies to enormous distances, it is unquestionably proved that in a great eruption of Vesuvius its ashes were carried into Bohemia, and the great Pacific Ocean; of course, then, the spores of fungi might be carried all round the world.

## The Garden & Orchard.

### The Bee Keepers' Association.

[We continue the proceedings of the Bee Keepers' association, a synopsis of which was published last week, taken from the report given in the *Ohio Farmer*.]

Third question: *How can Bee-keepers best protect their bees from the moth?*

E. T. Sturtevant. In his opinion the bee moth is not now to be dreaded as formerly. Strong and healthy colonies are never attacked successfully by the moth. The eggs of the moth are deposited among the refuse, at the bottom of the hive, and are carried up on the legs of the bees. Weak swarms from any cause, will be attacked and overcome, and the combs broken down. There is no danger when there are enough bees to cover the combs. With the movable combs in a hive, all danger from this cause is done away with, as by their means, close attention can be paid to the condition of the hive, and weak swarms strengthened. Unless the combs are used, such hives are no better than others.

Prof. Kirtland laid down two propositions—first, that the moth never overcomes any but an imperfect or unhealthy colony of bees; second, that the bee moth, with our present facilities is rather a benefit than an injury to bee-keepers. The moth in Europe and Asia, although a native of the old world, never does so much injury to the bee as in this country. The Prof. here gave a history of the early ravages of the moth in New England and Ohio. In apparent contradiction to the first proposition, was the fact that when the moth first appeared, it attacked every swarm, however strong, and few bee-keepers could keep any swarms. At present, the bees seem to be able to resist the attack of this insect, if the swarm possesses a healthy, fertile queen, with an abundance of bees and stores. As many eggs of the moth are taken into a strong hive as into a weak one, but the strong swarms will eject the intruders, while the weak ones will not. No moth trap or patent, to prevent the entrance of the moth, is of any use. In relation to the second proposition, that the bee-moth is a benefit to the bee-keeper, the intelligent apianian will pay the more attention to his swarms, and for the purpose of keeping them clean, and thus they often examine them and detect anything wrong. Yet in old fashioned hives this cannot be done, nor in any other that does not use the movable combs.

L. S. Brown said that in his opinion bee moths were a great injury, and in no manner a benefit to bee-keepers.

J. Kirkpatrick remarked that the Prof's idea evidently was that the moth was not a direct benefit, but compelled the bee-keeper to pay more attention to his swarms than he otherwise would do, and thus detect anything wrong in the hive and rectify it.

W. A. Flanders said that he did not consider the moth a direct benefit to bee-keepers. The flat bottom board is usually the cause of the difficulty, owing to the amount of filth collected. Such a form should be adopted as to assist the bees in keeping the bottom of the hive clean.

A. K. Smith. With him the old Week's hive is the best; but he has not tested the more recent improvements. Negligence was, and is the great cause of swarms being destroyed by the moth. Any hive with a flat bottom board is liable to injury from moths.

Mr. Sturtevant did not wish to enter into a discussion of the question, yet he has found strong swarms over-run with the moth; but in recent years this is never the case, until the queen becomes superannuated. It is all the same whatever the form or angle of the bottom board. The moth will drop its eggs on an angled board, or any other, and these eggs will stick there. It is only in the warm nights and days of summer, that the moth is really dangerous. No form of hive will keep off the moth, but a strong healthy swarm will do it. The best course is to clean out the hive every spring.

W. A. Flanders. The worm, even in small quantities, injures the hive and makes it weak. No form of hive is a sure protection from the moth, but some forms are much better than others.

Mr. Kirkpatrick. I obtained a few moth larvae and gave them comb. They hatched, and several generations were bred without being allowed to come in contact with the hive; I found that they would breed in a very small space. The eggs are not always laid on the bottom board. The moth may copulate outside of the hive, and either on the wing or otherwise. The eggs do not need the warmth of the bees to hatch, as I hatched them without. An old comb should be

kept away from them, or they will deposit eggs on it.

S. C. Brown. We should take every precaution to protect bees from the moth. No swarm is too strong to protect themselves. He had yet to open a hive and not find a moth in it.

Mr. Sturtevant says we often find the worms hatching out in those cells containing new bee bread, and this is why he thought them carried into the hive by the bee.

Mr. Smith says, when the bees clean out the worms in the spring, if there is filth on the bottom board, they secrete themselves at once, and we should attend to them every morning. Were we as negligent now as thirty years ago, all our bees would be swept from the country. I prefer a hive with a slanting bottom board. Clean this in the spring, and leave it so that the bees have access to the hive on all sides. In such a hive I never lost a colony by the moth. The bees do their own cleaning. I do not believe the moth sticks her eggs to the bottom board.

Mr. Kirkpatrick. Nearly all moths that deposit their eggs on plain surfaces, have them covered with a gelatinous substance which adheres. This dries and hardens rapidly, and may become loosened by the bees coming against it.

Fourth question: *Do bees require water in winter?*

Mr. Smith. Bees go to ponds and other wet places, and suck up water. I think they need it to soften their pollen.

Mr. S. C. Brown said, a friend of his placed a swarm in the cellar. Water was placed where they could obtain it, and they used considerable, and commenced breeding early.

Mr. Sturtevant. I think it depends on the treatment we give them in winter. If we keep them warm so they may breed early, they do require water. If we keep them exposed to the weather in winter, I do not think they need more than is found condensed in the hive. When it is very cold they cannot use water.

Mr. Flanders thinks they use their own moisture, and this is sufficient.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said, this is contrary to nature; we do not drink our own sweat, it would not taste good. (Laughter.) Freezing, as Mr. Sturtevant remarked, does not deprive it of all its impurities.

Fifth question: *Should this Association take any action to enlist the Legislature to further protect the interests of bee-keepers by passing more stringent laws?*

Dr. Kirtland said he believed the people of Ohio to be law-abiding citizens. A few years ago, the Legislature passed a law for the protection of birds, the natural enemies of such insects as injure the farmers' fruits and grains, and he was very much gratified to see the good it has done. On and about his own place, not one gun is fired now where fifty were fired before the law was enacted. Many of our insectivorous birds have increased of late quite considerably. My opinion is that a similar law for the protection of bees would have the same effect. If we had a law fixing the fact that there is a certain immorality in the act of robbing a colony of bees of their honey, and punishing the offender accordingly, a large class of thieves would observe it. Such a law would infringe on no man's right. I think this Convention should agitate this question.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that boys often commit depredations for sport, or as a matter of joke. Such persons will not be liable to rob bees when there is a penalty attached to it.

Dr. Kirtland. I believe in the power of petition. When puppets dance, there is always a power behind; and so it is sometimes with legislatures. The voice of the people often sets them to work. After these remarks, the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair for the purpose of petitioning the legislature of Ohio, at its next session, to pass more stringent laws for the protection of bee-keepers, and that the President be a member of that committee, and that the committee be instructed to correspond with bee-keepers and associations throughout the State, to solicit their co-operation.

In addition to the Chairman, W. M. Cunningham and J. Kirkpatrick were appointed to act on the committee.

The sixth question: *How often should we remove old comb from the hive for the good of the bee?*

Mr. E. T. Sturtevant remarked that the size of the cell is reduced by a web or cocoon left in it by the young pupa, and when several of these accumulate, it becomes so small that there is not room for the proper development of the bee; hence, from such

cells we have dwarfed bees. In such cases he would remove the old comb, that it may be replaced by new. With the movable frame hive this can be done as often as necessary; which can only be determined by observation.

Dr. Kirtland said, that when old comb is moved from a box to a frame hive, and the frames properly separated, the bees add a story to such cells as have become too small. It had been noticed by an observing member of his family, that the bees from the movable frame hives were larger than in the box hives. The reason is obvious. I separate the frames so that they have abundance of room. My Italian bees are also larger than when bred in the old comb.

Mr. Kirkpatrick. This is no new subject. The old bee-keepers recommend it. Wasps enlarge their cells when they become too small. When the bee-cell becomes too small, I would cut the comb away, and let them build new furniture for the new stock; otherwise they will run out.

S. C. Brown remarked that all comb which has become browned need not be removed. Some of it will last several years.

Mr. Flanders would remove drone comb at any time, should it be produced in too large quantities.

The conclusion was, that no particular time could be stated; that it should be removed whenever the cells became too small; this could be determined by observation. To remove it before this, is done at a great sacrifice to the bee.

Before adjournment, a committee of three, consisting of A. A. Jewett, L. S. Brown, and E. T. Sturtevant, were appointed to prepare business for the next meeting, and they were instructed to report the following as one of the questions for discussion at the next meeting: What form of hive gives the Bee-keeper the most perfect control with ease of manipulating the bee, and at the same time allows of the greatest increase of surplus honey?

The meeting adjourned to meet again at 10 o'clock on the second Thursday of March, 1861.

### Florentine and English Gardening.

FROM TURNER'S FLOREST AND FRUITIST.

"There are," says an accomplished American, "but two styles of laying out gardens, or more properly, pleasure grounds—one English the other Italian." Whatever changes have been in other countries are but modifications of these two systems. The difference in them is the result mainly of differences of climate, and of consequent diversity of habits and tastes. The Englishman living in a climate of uniform coolness, is led to form habits of active exercise; and he delights to surround his dwelling-place with such adornments as his means will allow, so that his walks and rides may be as extensive as possible. His house becomes only a small part of the landscape, and he brings the greenness and wildness of nature as near as possible to his very door. He disposes of his trees and shrubs in such a way as to banish the idea of formality, and to create the impression that they have been sown by the hand of Nature herself. Living under a gray and overclouded sky, where lights and shadows rapidly alternate, and gleams of watery sunshine fall in broken fragments, he is obliged to forego the sudden contrasts of broad masses of light and shade, and to seek that general effect, the combination of many particulars, which requires a large space to be produced. The moisture of the English climate is also favorable to the growth of trees and shrubs, and is the immediate cause of that exquisite verdure which is the great charm of English landscape. On the other hand the Italian, living in a hot climate, seeks to be led into the open air by insensible gradations and unobtrusive intervals. His garden is to a considerable extent an architectural creation. His terraces and balustrades form rooms in the open air, without walks or roof. The powerful sun which burns up his grass creates a necessity for shade, and instead of distributing his trees in clumps over a lawn, he plants them in rectangular rows, so that by the meeting of their branches they may make a sun-proof canopy. As the light falls in monotonous sheet from a cloudless and dazzling sky, he contrives by salient projections, by walls, vases, balustrades, statues, and by thick-foliated trees, like Pines and Cypress, to produce strong shadows, and thus modify the general glare. For the same reason—the prevalence of heat and sunshine—fountains are added, if not to cool the air, to awaken dreams of coolness, and refresh the thoughts, if not the senses. We, English, have not dealt fairly with Italian landscape gardening, nor judged it with reference to ends propo-

sed to be accomplished by it. Their "groves nodding at groves," their paternal alleys, their formal walls of verdure, are not caricatures of nature, introduced from a perverse preference of what is quaint and fantastic, but simply such a direction and use of the energies of nature as shall produce certain results which are required by the climate, and which shall so blend with the features of the palace or villa as to produce an architectural whole. English summers are frequently like those of Italy—our winter, Siberian. Skillfully to combine the English and the Italian methods would realize what Addison, in the "Spectator," so admirably advocates. He says—"I have often wondered that those who, like myself, love to live in gardens, have never thought of contriving a winter garden, which would consist of such trees only as never cast their leaves. We have often little snatches of sunshine and fair weather in the most uncomfortable parts of the year, and have frequently several days in November and January that are as agreeable as any in the finest months. At such times, therefore, I think there could not be a greater pleasure than to walk in such a winter garden. In the summer season the whole country blooms and is a kind of garden, for which reason we are not so sensible of those beauties that at this time may be everywhere met with; but when nature is in her desolation, and presents us with nothing but bleak and barren prospects, there is something unspeakably cheerful in a spot of ground which is covered with trees, that smile amidst all the rigors of winter, and give us a view of the most gay season in the midst of that which is most dead and melancholy."

Since Addison wrote, in 1712, now nearly 160 years ago, so many new plants have been introduced from Japan and other countries, eligible for the formation of winter gardens, so many shrubs with brilliantly variegated leaves and bright berry bearing clusters, that effects might be produced that would gratify all beholders. Glass is now so cheap, and modes of economising fuel so well understood, that at but little cost a covered space for exotics might be realised by all who love gardening. At Trentham, one of the princely residences of his Grace the Duke of Sutherland, we have seen the most successful winter garden in this country. The walks are so broad that a Bath wheel chair can traverse them; the temperature is kept low and the ventilation perfect; it is, in fact, a mere shelter when out-door exercise would, for the delicate, be impossible. The supports of this choice construction at Trentham are covered with climbing plants, and pendant from the roof are many varieties of the Passionflower, some of which are always in blossom. Orange, Myrtle, Lemon, and other fragrant trees fill up the quadrangles, and flowers we call common in summer are provided by gathering late in the autumn such young plants as spring from self-sown seeds, and which if not removed to such a shelter, will surely die. To force plants for such a covered winter garden is not needful. The conservatory claims those more tender exotics. One-twentieth part of the cost of hothouse, and much less of labor, will secure the advantage of a congenial climate, space for exercise, and the refreshment of floral variety, to all who choose to have a pleasure-garden in winter.

Writing from Florence, my truant thoughts have wandered to my own country, and my letter is so long that you will prefer postponing until next month what I have written on the Boboli garden.

Grafting is much practiced in the orchards at Fiesole; the method in vogue is similar to that in use among the Egyptians more than two thousand years ago, as it appears from a scroll of papyrus which I saw in the library of the Vatican. In a book printed three hundred years since, the author, Sebastian Munster gives an engraving showing the process of engrafting, which exhibits a coarse cloth precisely like what I saw a Florentine gardener employ but yesterday. This covering of canvass prevents the loam, or whatever medium is employed, from crumbling away—also, moisture is retained for encouraging the graft. In England, by trusting to a slender ligature, frequently a rotten one—the entire labor is lost. I will not trouble you with Sebastian Munster's reasoning on the subject or translate his methodical directions for ensuring fifteen sorts of fruit on one stem.

Before visiting the great galleries, in which are displayed the wonders of sculpture, painting and jewel-work, I was determined to become familiar with the outward features of this fair city, and the floral treasures so richly abundant in the vicinity. Daybreak saw me upon the hills gathering in the cornfields Tulips of pale golden yellow—not the tint of gold after it has been alloyed for coinage, but

as I have seen the pure virgin metal in the mines of Mexico. Those Tulips are of most elegant chalice-like form, the petals pointed, fringed, and curved, droop on their wavy stems, and form in their outlines precisely the curves which Hogarth has engraved as the line of beauty. I have filled a large marble vase with these beautiful Tulips, and regret that I cannot make drawings from them.

Belloguardi is one of the most interesting localities, and commands one of the finest views of Florence, with the Apennines still covered with snow. The Val d'Arno is charming; there is a tranquillity in such scenes before the business of life commences that delights me; the trees seem to stand more proudly at the break of day, and flowers dew impregnated are more fresh and lovely than in the broad glare of day. Frequently I met with the Pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*), our shepherd's hour-glass or dial, and, as in England, trusted to its indications. The Italian peasants notice this natural barometer, and know it by the name of *Anagallo*, to make cheerful, or remove despondency; husbands are keen observers of those sensitive blossoms, which warn them more certainly than many other weather tokens.

To enumerate and describe all the wild flowers of this fascinating district would require volumes; sixty-four distinct specimens we gathered during one morning's ramble.

On the hill of Belloguardi stands Galileo's Observatory, called the Torre del Gallo, a tower of ancient date adapted by the philosopher to his purpose. At a short distance from the observatory is the Villa del Gioiello, the residence of the astronomer, and where he is said to have entertained Milton, when the poet was on his travels. Here Galileo dwelt in banishment till he died. Many of those descriptions of scenery to be found in the writings of Milton are traceable to his sojourn in Italy; the gardens of Villa Gioiello may have suggested the passage—"he Indian,

"That tends his pasturing herds  
At loopholes cut through thickest shade."

In the neighborhood of Belloguardi there is a large irregular pile, which, from small beginnings, became an important villa. The choice situation induced some Cardinal to add a banquetting-room to the mansion, and there he entertained much company, and frequently the Pope. The cardinal's piece was a worshipper of flowers, and her garden was celebrated for Anemones, which are said to have been so named from an old opinion that they never blossom except when the wind blew; in fact, they do flower in the blustering seasons, and love to grow in exposed and elevated situations. No cultivated specimens equal the Anemones which grow at Belloguardi; the flowers are larger, the colors richer, the white more pure, and the abundance more profuse than can be obtained in our gardens. One dark Ruby-tinted Anemone, with stripes of clear white, and a margin also of perfect white, is called the Cardinal's Niece; this was her favorite flower. The name of this lady is forgotten; the villa is now inhabited by laboring-people; the banquetting-hall is used as a lumber-room; swallows build their nests in the gilded cornice, and the painted ceiling is partly veiled by spider's webs; the balustrades are broken, the statues prostrate, the fountains ceased to play, and all is desolation; still the favorite flower is cherished.

Sir B. Burke, in his second series of "The Vicissitudes of families," in endeavoring to obtain the historical particulars of a once powerful family in Derbyshire, says—"The pedigree research caused me to pay a visit to the village. I sought for the ancient hall. Not a stone remained to tell where it stood! I entered the church—not a single record of a Findernes was there! I accosted a villager, hoping to glean some stray traditions of the Findernes. 'Findernes,' said he; 'we have no Findernes here, but we have something belonging to them, we have Findernes flowers.' 'Show me them,' I replied, and the old man led me to a field which still retained faint traces of terraces and foundations. 'There,' said he, pointing to a bank of 'garden flowers grown wild'—'there are the Findernes flowers, brought by Sir Geoffrey from the Holy Land, and do what we will they will never die.' Poetry mingles more with our daily life than we are apt to acknowledge; and even to an antiquary like myself, the old man's prose and the subject of it were the very essence of poetry. For more than three hundred years the Findernes had been extinct, the mansion they had dwelt in had crumbled to dust, and the brass and marble intended to perpetuate their name had passed away, and the little tiny flower had for ages preserved the name and a memory which the elaborate works of man's hand had failed to rescue from oblivion. The moral of the incident is as beautiful as the poetry. We often talk of 'language of flowers,' but of the eloquence of flowers we never had such a striking example as that presented in these flowers of Findernes—

"Time—Time—his withering hand hath laid  
On battlement and tower,  
And where rich banners were displayed,  
Now only waves a flower."

## MICHIGAN FARMER.

R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1860.

A Splendid Sewing Machine may be easily obtained.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER FOR 1861.

We hereby offer a splendid

## BRAMAN'S SEWING MACHINE,

as a PREMIUM for the LARGEST CLUB of SUBSCRIBERS to the MICHIGAN FARMER for 1861, which shall be sent in previous to January 1, 1861. Said list not to be less than 120 in number and to be accompanied with the CASH, at the Club rate of \$1.50 for each name.

Also, we offer as a premium for the largest club of subscribers at our club rate of \$1.50 for each name; said list not to be less than 60 in number, and to be sent in previous to Jan. 1, 1861, the First Volume of Hovey's Fruits of America.

A splendid work containing the finest colored plates of American fruits that has ever been issued.

Also, we offer as a premium for the largest club of subscribers, not less than 30 in number, to be sent in previous to the 1st of January, at our club rates.

A copy of Worcester's celebrated Illustrated Quarto Dictionary of the English Language.

All parties competing for the above premiums are at liberty to send in the names as fast as received, and the subscribers will be supplied with the FARMER from the date at which their subscription is received, for the remainder of this year, as well as for the whole of the year 1861.

To those who do not care to compete for the premiums, we offer the highest cash commission on any paper now published. Any one can act as agent. Terms made known on application. November 1, 1860. R. F. JOHNSTONE, Editor.

## Editorial Miscellany

Our readers, we are sure will be pleased to read the incidents of travel which our friend and correspondent, H. E. Degarmo, of Lyons, relates in his trip across Lake Michigan and the State of Wisconsin. It will be seen that as yet he has seen little farming or orchard lands that promise better than those of Michigan. He promises to give us some more of his observations, as he progresses; and as he is a thorough practical man whose experience in western farming is thorough, his observations on the comparative value of lands and farms are worthy of attention.

We hope our sorrel raising farmers will give heed to what is said in another column about sorrel and how to prevent its growth.

The communication of Wm. R. Schayler, Esq., of Marshall, on growing flax and wheat is well worth a perusal. We hope he will forward the statement he proposes.

## The State Agricultural Society.

The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society held its annual meeting at the Exchange Hotel, in this city, during the past week, and transacted its usual business. The rules and regulations for the ensuing year were settled and a premium list adopted, with some marked features which will add a great deal of interest to the exhibition of 1861. Among the changes, we note at present that a premium of \$50 has been decided upon for the best bull of any age or breed, and the same amount is offered for the best stallion of any breed and of any age. A premium of \$20 is offered for the best fine woolled buck of any age or breed; and \$20 for the best boar. These premiums are calculated to draw out a large competition, and especially where the owners of the animals have taken a little pains to bring to the animals in proof of their quality for breeding purposes, their progeny. The premiums on sheep have been re-arranged and increased.

The time of the Annual Fair was fixed for the first week in October, but the place has not been set. The President submitting, on the part of the citizens of Kalamazoo, some general propositions, which if put in definite form, would be apt to carry the exhibition to the west.

The Committee took up the subject of the Agricultural College for consideration, and appointed a committee of three, consisting of Col. Dickey, of Marshall; Dr. Geo. K. Johnson, of Grand Rapids; and J. J. Newell, of Adrian, to memorialize the Governor and Legislature in favor of placing the College under an independent Board of Control, of which a portion of the members should be members of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society. Other business connected with the routine of the Society was transacted, a full report of which we hope to lay before our readers next week.

## The Prospect of the Crops.

It is an old saying that the darkest hour is that which is just before day. Whilst the prices of breadstuffs and the produce business is depreciated to the very lowest mark, there are unmistakable signs that business must revive with the opening of navigation. The late advices show that Great Britain is not only willing but able to buy. In spite of the withdrawal from that country of a large amount of specie to this side of the Atlantic to pay for breadstuffs—which have been sent over there—we note that the interest on money has declined, at the Bank of England, and that prices had been so well maintained that a slight advance of prices had ensued and more firmness was felt by holders. We are well aware that the stock of wheat and flour in New York is very great, but with a steady demand throughout the winter, it will be well cleared out, and room will be made for the large balance of the crop. Meanwhile the farmers are in good enough condition to wait till spring before offering much of their choice wheat for sale; when prices will assuredly be better than those ruling at present in the western markets.

## The "Western" and the Currency.

During the past week, the retail merchants of Detroit have held two meetings to consider the propriety or the wisdom of adopting measures to drive western money out of circulation. It is unquestionably a great nuisance, as to them there is a loss in it of ten per cent, because with it they cannot meet their liabilities at the east. There are many opinions concerning its value present and prospective. The Wisconsin notes are considered of more value than the Illinois, and are not so likely to depreciate, as the stocks in which they are based are considered sounder, and not so likely to be depreciated by current events. Good judges seem to think that the immense flood of Illinois bank notes must be retired, and that many of the banks of that State will be forced to withdraw from operations. The Detroit merchants and retail traders were not able to arrive at any conclusion, as to what was best to be done, so that it is still taken for goods and is circulated. It has become such a drug, however, with the brokers themselves that they are becoming sick of the operation of trying to do business with the stuff.

## Sensible Advice.

We commend the following very sensible and generous remarks of the editor of the Ingham County News to the attention of those, who forget their State and county papers, and sink their investment in eastern papers. The Ingham County News exhibits the right spirit; and we hope that every paper in the State may profit by the advice it gives:

## A Word to Farmers.

"Farmers of Ingham county, we have a word to say to you. Election is passed and your subscriptions to political campaign papers have expired. As you cannot very well spend the winter without some good substantial reading matter, allow us to dictate a little in your selection of a newspaper by presenting the claims of the MICHIGAN FARMER, one of the best weekly papers published in the State of Michigan. We address farmers in particular for the reason that the above paper is published exclusively for your special benefit, and we think that you are in duty bound to assist in sustaining it. It is a shame and a disgrace upon the farmers of Michigan that thousands of dollars are sent to the eastern States annually by them for agricultural journals, while we have one at home worth more to us than the whole of them put together. In doing this you are making eastern agricultural publishers rich, and starving your own Journal. The proprietor of the Agriculturalist has an advertisement of one or two columns length in nearly all the papers in the west, and they can afford it. Their subscribers are nearly all from the west and very numerous at that who pay the cash in advance.

"Now, farmers, tell us, if you can, what practical use you can make of an eastern agricultural paper. What does Orange Judd, of New York city know about Michigan farming? Nothing; and yet as much as any of the New York or New England publishers. A man to dictate in our farming must live with us—must experiment with Michigan soil and Michigan climate. Don't tell us that a man can spend his days in cultivating a 'hard pan,' that reaches the fourth rail of a fence; and be a good judge of our fine, soft, productive soil. It is all gammon. Let them and their papers alone, and spend the same amount of money with the MICHIGAN FARMER, and if, at the end of one year, you are not convinced that you have done better by taking our advice, call on us for \$2 in cash, and the draft shall be honored. Don't let the News be in the way. We will not urge our claims, but just enclose \$2 in a letter and direct it to R. F. JOHNSTONE, MICHIGAN FARMER Office at Detroit, and hereafter sleep with a clear conscience."

## State News.

—According to the U. S. census recently taken, Michigan is entitled to six Representatives in Congress. This will require a re-districting of the State.

—Lumbering in the north country is likely to very active this season. It is estimated that two hundred million feet of logs will be cut and driven down the Muskegon river during the coming winter and spring.

—A Lansing gentleman who has lately been to Gratiot county, states that a Mr. Stedman of that county raised on one half acre of land, by measurement, three hundred and eighty bushels of potatoes. No more starvation in Gratiot.

—The people of Ionia are having a temperance revival in their village, and large accessions are being made to the order of Good Templars. Some twenty-two members were received in one week.

—An inexhaustible bed of gypsum is said to have been discovered on Lake Huron, near Tawas city. It is of a better color than the Grand Rapids, though its superior fertilizing qualities are not yet established.

—Rev. J. Banwell, formerly pastor of Christ's Church, in Owosso, has assumed the charge of the Episcopal society in East Saginaw.

—Mr. Geo. Hopkin of Niles has lost sheep to the value of \$100 by dogs, recently. This is said to be the great reason why more sheep are not kept in that vicinity.

—John A. Fuller of Hastings was seriously wounded by the accidental discharge of a gun, on the 4th instant.

—The St. Joseph Traveler is offered for sale.

—Negotiations are pending for the lighting of the village of Hillsdale with gas.

—The manufacture of salt at Grand Rapids is being carried forward with great vigor. One company are now making about one hundred and twenty five bushels per day, and are building large vats for solar evaporation, to be completed by the 1st of June next.

—It is said that the census returns show that in eight towns in Cass county, during the year ending June 1st, 1860, there were born no less than forty two pairs of twins!

—The Saginaw salt well has reached the depth of 545 feet. The company are actively engaged in preparing for the erection of a large and substantial block for the manufacture of salt.

—The New Buffalo Independent has been discontinued.

—A new map of Michigan is to be published by H. Farmer & Co. of this city, to be superior to any heretofore issued.

—Geologists have expressed the opinion that coal, or petroleum, would be found in the river delta above Saginaw City; which opinion has been recently confirmed while boring for salt in that vicinity.

—The St. Joseph (Michigan) Traveler says that "Enoch Hoyt, of that village, while out with his rifle, a few days since, killed a large Buffalo in his path, and without more ado shot him down. This is the first buffalo, it is believed, ever shot in this State, and rather larger game than is generally found this side of the vast prairies east of the Rocky Mountains. The huge carcass, when dressed, weighed four hundred and eighty pounds and was extremely fat."

## Foreign Events.

European matters are quieter than they have been, according to the news brought by the last steamer. Wheat and flour are reported as declining in the London and Liverpool markets.

From France we learn that Count de Morny is to bear an autograph letter of advice from the emperor to the Pope. The siege of Gaeta continued. Francis II. is reported to have burst a blood vessel; it was generally thought that the place would fall into the hands of the Piedmontese in a very short time, as the insubordination of the chief of the Neapolitan troops was increasing.

The king of Bavaria has prepared a castle near Munich for the ex-king of Naples. On one side it is said that a negotiation is going forward for the cession of Venice, while another report states that Russia and the States of the German confederation had entered into a guarantee to secure the Venetian States to Austria, as they were necessary for the security of Germany.

Reports also state that France has asked explanations of Piedmont, whether, with its sanction, Garibaldi signifies his intention to attack Venice in the spring. The plan attributed to Garibaldi is to land at Dalmatia, get into Montenegro, and raise the population, in order to compel the Austrians to keep a considerable force on that side, while the Piedmontese are busy before Venice.

A statement is current that the English government has indicated to France her intention of recognizing the new kingdom, and Napoleon had signified his willingness, provided it be postponed till the King of Naples evacuates Gaeta.

Reactionary movements are at work, and it is said that five Neapolitan provinces are in a state of siege on account of the movements of anti-anarchists. The province of Alvazzi has partly risen in insurrection.

THE AUSTRIAN FORCES IN VENETIA.—The Augsburg Gazette gives interesting particulars of the Austrian forces in Venetia. The garrison of Mantua consists of two battalions of the Don Miguel Regiment, two battalions of the Hess regiment, two battalions of the Prussians, and one of the Baden regiments, one battalion of Jagers, one squadron of Hussars, and 600 artillerymen. Only a small force of 600 men are distributed on the right bank of the Po, between Ostiglia and Revere. The total number of troops in Venetia is about 135,000 men, viz: 35 regiments of Infantry, each 3,000 strong, and 19 battalions of Jagers, each 900 strong. This gives as a force of 122,000 for Infantry alone. The cavalry is in proportion to the Infantry, and the artillery consists of 30 batteries, (150 guns) of which six batteries (36 guns) are rifled. In addition, the 5th corps was daily expected. The largest garrisons are at Venice and Verona.

See advertisement of Prof. L. Miller's Hair Restorative in another column.

## General News.

—The Bostonians broke up Redpath's John Brown meeting called in that city at Tremont Temple.

—The Northern Light brought \$800,000 worth of gold from California for New York on her last trip.

—Daniel E. Stokles, at the close of his Congressional term, will devote himself to the law in New York.

—John Morrisey, the pugilist, is said to have become interested in the printing business, by having taken an interest in the Troy Budget.

—The drama in New York and Philadelphia is favored with the reappearance of two old favorites, namely, Edwin Forrest and Charlotte Cushman.

—The first skating of the season in Boston, was enjoyed on Friday, and large numbers availed themselves of the opportunity.

—A breech loading revolver, to fire sixteen times, has been invented by Dr. Butler, of Marietta, Georgia.

—The tallest man in Kentucky is John M. Baker of Brownsville, Caldwell county, who measures seven feet three inches, and weighs 240 pounds. This giant is only twenty-three years old.

—No steerage passengers are permitted to land from the steam vessels that trade from New York, Philadelphia and Boston to Charleston and Savannah. Two hundred and eighteen have been sent back in eight days.

—The bank bill which the Georgia Legislature has passed, authorizes the suspension of specie payments in that State until December of 1861. All the banks suspended on Monday the 8d.

—A passenger train commenced running from Owosso on the Lansing railroad, on Tuesday last. This is quite an event in the railroad history of the State. It is expected that the whole route, with the exception of two or three miles will be in operation before the Legislature meets.

—The National Council of the Choctaw Indians have passed an ordinance to purchase 60,000 bushels corn, for the relief of such of their people as are suffering by reason of the severe drought of last summer.

—A national subscription has been opened in Sicily to purchase a villa in the neighborhood of Palermo as a gift to General Garibaldi. General Garibaldi is the originator of the project. The Sicilians in Paris are taking part in it.

—About twenty young gentlemen of New Orleans, wishing to display their Southern spirit, determined to wear no cloth but what was manufactured in a Southern State; so they bought some pieces of Kentucky jeans, and had it made up into suits; but, too late, they discovered that the Kentucky jeans had been made in Massachusetts.

—The fabulous unicorn has been found by a traveler. He says it exists in the interior of Tibet, in India, where it is well known to the inhabitants. It is the same as the unicorn of the Scriptures, and is mentioned by ancient writers. It is said to be about the size of the horse, and extremely wild. It is seldom, if ever, caught. They have a horn projecting out from their head. They go in herds, and are to be met with on the borders of the Great Desert.

It is a TAUT-TELLING label that is upon De Land & Co's Saleratus, and it gives us great pleasure to say that this brand of Saleratus is making many friends among the intelligent housekeepers of this vicinity. Its perfect purity ought to recommend it, certainly. It can be procured from most grocers and storekeepers. Manufactured and sold at wholesale, at the Fairport Chemical Works, Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y.

—Statistics go to prove that tea is used more or less by one-half of the human race—500,000,000 of people.—Tea is the peculiar organic principle which gives tea its value. Taken in small quantities, tea is healthful; but the extract of one ounce taken per day, by one person, produces troubling of the limbs and wandering of the mind.

—The Commissioners of the Land Office at Washington received a dispatch from Portland, Oregon, within twelve days from November 1, 1860. It was sent by way of Sacramento.

—David Dale Owen, the geologist of Indiana died on the 18th ult., at New Harmony, Indiana.

—Advices from Arizona mention the discovery of very rich gold mines near Pinalito. Parties were realizing \$4,000 to \$5,000 per month. Official dispatches for government are en route to Washington.

—The Medina Sandstone is much used for paving and flagging the sidewalks in Detroit.

—A new article of commerce has made its appearance, viz: the leaves of sumach trees, several tons of which have been sold in Bangor, where they are used for tanning purposes. The price paid is about \$80 per ton.

—R. P. Shillaber, of Boston, so well known as Mrs. Partington, has been elected to the Massachusetts Legislature.

—The family of Gov. Banks, of Massachusetts have left Waltham, for their home in Illinois.

—Nearly two hundred children and about fifty adults have died of diphtheria, in the city of Steubenville, Ohio, since the first of January last.

—The Erie Canal was closed on Wednesday for the season.

—The U. S. frigate Constellation arrived in New York on Sunday last, having in charge the bark Corn, captured off the coast of Africa, having on board 700 slaves.—The negroes were sent to Monrovia.

—The Hon. Wm. Milward, M. C., from the fourth district of Philadelphia, broke his ankle recently while stepping from his carriage. A similar accident befell Col. Bradburn, M. C., from Tennessee, on the same day, under like circumstances.

—The annual income of the Duke of Sutherland is nearly \$2,000,000.

—A London letter-writer says of the appearance of the Prince of Wales on his landing at Plymouth: "His Royal Highness looks browner, taller, stouter, than when he quitted England. He cocked his hat on one side in the most jaunty style, on his landing, and he looked and smiled 'voluntarily' at the pretty girls on the platform arranged to welcome him, just as though he had been severely practicing that sort of thing."

—The Western Lunatic Asylum, at Hopkinsville, Ky., was burned on Friday last week. The patients, some two hundred and fifty in number, were rescued, with the exception of one, who was burned to death.—The building cost \$200,000.

—George P. Fisher, the Republican Congressman elected from Delaware, was Private Secretary to John Clayton, when the latter was Secretary of State.

—In the family of Lord Brougham several instances of remarkable longevity occur. The most singular is that of one of his collateral ancestors, born in 1688, and dying at 179, when Lord Brougham was eleven years old, and connected to two individuals the regents of Charles II. and Victoria. Lord Brougham's grandmother lived to the age of ninety-three and his mother to eighty-nine.

—The debts of the several States of Europe at the close of June, 1860, were as follows: Great Britain, \$5,365,000,000; France, \$2,880,000,000; Russia, \$1,745,000,000; Austria, \$1,000,000,000; Spain, \$1,050,000,000; Prussia, \$284,000,000; Portugal, \$24,000,000; Turkey, \$125,000,000; Belgium \$100,000,000.

—The Winans Brothers, of Baltimore, are now making their arrangements to begin, at any early day, the construction of another steamer after the model and make of the one that for a year or two past, has attracted the attention of the marine world. The new steamer will be 700 feet long, and will be propelled by two wheels driven by eight engines of immense power. She will

have a space two hundred feet long and thirty in diameter. The main shaft will, according to the specification, weigh thirty tons. The new ship will be constructed with high pressure engines, and the builders have no doubts of success.

—During the remarkably wet summer of the current year, according to the English journals, rains fell on 81 days out of 92, fog prevailed during 41 days, hail fell on 13 days.

—The Bronze Fountry at Munich has just completed the east of Rogers' two doors for the Capitol of Washington. They are devoted to the history of Columbus, which is told in compartments not unlike those of the Gates of the Baptistery of Florence. Between each compartment are niched busts of all who have written on Columbus; among these, a fine head of Washington Irving. Around are statues of men connected with him, and at the top of each door is the head of an Indian.

## Religious Items.

—Twenty-five thousand one hundred and fifty-six copies of the Bible were sold in Constantinople in the year 1859 being more than double the sales of the preceding year.

—The Bishop of Aucona, having issued a circular prohibiting the burial of the Piedmontese soldiers in consecrated ground, he has been requested to leave the town.

—A church bell of glass, fourteen inches in diameter, has recently been placed in the turret of the chapel at Grange, Burrowdale, Cumberland, England.

—There are no less than one thousand union prayer meetings in the United States, eight hundred in England, four hundred in Ireland, and three hundred in Scotland and Wales, and the followers of Christ are becoming more and more united in Him.

—At the recent Anniversary of the Massachusetts Baptist Convention, a committee was appointed to secure a suitable memoir of the late venerable Dr. Sharp of Boston. A good biography of Dr. Sharp will be welcomed by many outside of his denomination.

—At Spelwo, in Austria, in the district of Semille, forty seven persons embraced Protestantism in a single day. They were, for the most part, artisans. Since the beginning of the year these conversions have been very numerous among the working classes of Eastern Bohemia.

—The O. S. Presbyterian Church, in Illinois, number 165 ministers, 259 churches and a membership of 13,057. One thousand of these are the recent converts from Romanism under Father Chiniquy's guidance. The New School has 155 ministers, 168 churches, with a membership of 9,021.

—In Bologna, one of the most ancient and strongest fortresses of the Romish faith, a Protestant has purchased the Palace of Sixtus the Fifth, and has arranged the Palace of the Pontiff for the celebration of worship under the Protestant form. A pastor from Geneva has held service there for four or five months, and has already gathered around him quite a flourishing little society.

—In Belgium, a few years ago, there was but one Protestant or Evangelical church in it. Now there are between thirty and forty, and a Protestant population of at least ten thousand, gathered to a man, almost, out of the Romish church. This is the result of missionary work commenced only some fifteen years ago, and quietly yet zealously prosecuted. There is room in that land for far more laborers than are likely to be obtained.

—On the 4th of March last, a most interesting Missionary Meeting was held in Constantinople Turkey, in commemoration of the Fifteenth Anniversary of the American Missionary Board. In the Assembly fourteen different countries, and nearly every Protestant denomination were represented. It was a remarkable meeting, especially in the spirit of Gospel charity and intercommunion of the different denominations which prevailed.

—The American Bible Society has eleven colporteurs, native Italians, engaged in this work, and is said to be doing more in that interesting field at the present time than any other Bible Society in the world. It acts through the Swiss Italian Committee, of which the celebrated Col. Tronchini and Dr. Merle D'Aubigne are members. The Bibles are printed in Northern Italy, and have the double advantage of the Italian imprint and circulation through natives of the country.

—A recent letter from Constantinople alludes very briefly to what may prove an important movement.—Quite recently, it is said, 40,000 Armenians have proposed to form an Armenian Episcopal Church. Dropping all the errors and superstitions which have crept into the Church, they propose to go back to Gregory, their patron saint, who flourished in the fifth century, and adopt the doctrines and rites current in the church of that early age.

New Motive Power.—The Paris correspondent of the London Star states that the whole of the Scientific world is in a state of revolution at the new prospect of the success obtainable by M. Lenoir's new motive power, for which we have been prepared for many months past. The trial has been made at last, and the result has excited the greatest interest throughout Paris. As usual in all great discoveries, that made by M. Lenoir is founded upon the simplest fact in science, being merely the application upon a large scale of one of the elementary experiments of chemistry—that of the synthesis of water in the radiator. He has simply utilized the principle of the expansion of air when at a lofty temperature, by means of combustion through the spark of induction of hydrogen. The economy produced is calculated at not less than forty per cent by the suppression of the boiler, the chimney and the other accessories hitherto used in the construction of steam engines. The machine itself offers a saving of thirty per cent. Several engines, varying from five to ten horse power, constructed by Marions, have been dispatched to England and Belgium. M. Harcourt has ordered one of twenty horse power for the works turning on in the isthmus of Suez.—This new machine, which seems to have realized every dream of the inventor and manufacturer, by offering an immense result of power in exchange for a merely nominal supply of fuel, is about to be tried on some of the French railways. Until then it would be premature to pronounce the assertions made by the inventor and his friends as the result of proof.

MISCELLANEOUS.

46-ly **HENRY C. SPALDING,**  
48 CEDAR STREET, N. Y. C.

## The Household.

"She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness."—PROVERBS.

EDITED BY MRS. L. B. ADAMS.

### WINTER LAYS.

BY E. HATHAWAY.

All day the forest oaks have awayed  
Their branches with a restless sweep;  
The winds their stormy revels keep,  
Through wooded wilds, in field and glade;  
Nor rest them in the dusking shade,  
While higher piles the drifting heap.

All day upon my heart has lain  
The phantom of a nameless fear;  
I stay the overbrimming tear,  
And still my bosom's throb of pain;  
But its disquiet comes again,  
And deepens as the glooms appear.

No vain regret for loved ones dead,  
Lives in this strangely aching smart;  
Nor careless hand, with ruthless dart,  
Anew some olden wound hath bled;  
Nor know I whence the sorrow dreads,  
That o'ers its shadows on my heart.

Is it foreshadowing of ill,  
Erewhile upon my heart to rest?  
Is there a chord within my breast,  
To tremble with prophetic thrill  
Of grief, whose wail notes shall fill  
The coming time with dim unrest?

Yet well, if so this heart but learn  
Thereby to shun each warring lust,  
And win from all a higher trust,  
From the dark ways of error turn;  
For more ennobling treasure yearns,  
Than gilded name, or glittering dust.

And though the storm wax wild and strong,  
I will not tremble at the blast;  
The summer days will round me cast  
Warm sunlight, beauty, bloom and song;—  
So Right shall triumph over wrong,  
And life be better at the last.

Little Prairie Ronde.

### No Misunderstanding.

DEAR BENEDICT,—I have read your corrections and most heartily sympathize with you in your author's trials, and hasten to alleviate them so far as may be in my power.—Far from charging you with imbecility, I am convinced more than ever of the profoundness of your wisdom; in fact I am almost a believer in instinct, for in several careful readings of your letter I called the "isms" issues and "fact" fate, and could scarcely be persuaded that I was mistaken until my own eyesight convinced me. Now is not this a strong proof of my instinctive qualities? No danger of my misunderstanding you, Benedict, no indeed! My spiritual instinct will teach me what you mean to say, if a word is wrong now and then. As for an interruption of our friendly relation, Mrs. Adams need not fear it—the idea is absurd: so please proceed without fear of misunderstandings. As for your needing any trial to discipline you and make you worthy of the name of Patient Benedict, its all your humility makes you say that; your patience is beyond question, and as to "Benedict," don't we all know that you are "sweet spoken?" Some of your admirers, however, (and you have many,) wish that you would omit the Latin technical terms, as they say they cannot understand them. One young lady injured her eyes very much in poring over Webster's Unabridged, in her zeal to know exactly what you did mean. As to myself, I let the dictionary alone, and trust to instinct.

Yours, with sympathy,  
DOROTHY JONES.

### How to Preserve the Women.

A writer—a male writer of course—expatiates on the necessity of preserving women in some useful shape in the following suggestive style:

"There is no rubbing it out; women are the charm, blessing, beauty, and bliss of life—men's life, we mean, of course. Any means, therefore, that can be devised for preserving them should be publicly made known. They are different from any other kind of fruit. You cannot pickle them. You cannot do them up in sugar and set them away in a room with a paper soaked in brandy over their mouths. You cannot put them in cans sealed up air-tight, without injuring their form and flavor. Now, as the men are so dependent upon women for their choicest blessings, a proper mode of preserving them becomes of great moment, and we are assured that the public will thank us for an invaluable recipe.

Have the feet well protected; then pay the next attention to the chest. The chest is the repository of the vital organs. There abides the heart and lungs. It is from the impression made upon these organs, through the skin, that the shiver comes; it is nature's quake—the alarm bell at the outset of danger. A woman may never shiver from the effects of cold upon her limbs or hands or head, but let the cold strike through her clothing on her chest, and off goes her teeth

into a chatter, and the whole organization is in a commotion. One sudden and severe impression of cold upon the chest has slain its tens of thousands. Therefore, while the feet are well looked after, never forget the chest. These points attended to, the natural concoctions of the dress will supply the rest, and the woman is now ready for the air. Now let her visit her neighbors, go shopping call upon the poor, and walk for the good of it, for the fun of it.

Keep away from the stove or register. Air that is dry or burnt, more or less charged with gases evolved by the fuel, is poison. Go up stairs and make the beds with mittens on. Fly around the house like mad, and ventilate the rooms. Don't sit bent up in a single room, with double windows. Fruit will not retain its form or flavor in air tight cans, neither will woman. They need air. If the shiver comes on during these operations, go directly and put something more about the breast.

Again, do not live in dark rooms. Light fades the carpet, but it feeds the flowers. No living animal or vegetable can enjoy health in darkness. Light is as necessary as air, and a brown tan is preferable, even as a matter of beauty, to a sickly paleness of complexion.

This much in regard to the physical means for preservation. There are moral means important. Every woman should be married to an excellent man. Marriage, it is true, brings care and wear, but it is the ring that lies worn that keeps bright, and the watch that lies still unwound that gets out of order. The sympathies involved in the family relation, the new energies developed by new responsibilities, the new compensation for all outlays of strength, bring about a delightful play upon the heart and the intellect, which, in their reaction upon the body, produce an effect that is nothing less than preservation.

### Hints to Husbands.

[The House Keeper's Encyclopedia suggests the following rules as aiding in the management of the household:]

Never wish for the dishes your mother prepared for you when a boy. There is nothing of which a wife is more jealous than a mother-in-law's cookery; besides, there is scarcely a doubt that the very dishes so much longed for, would fail to please you now.—When a boy, everything relished with a boyish zest; but now, even your mother, noted for her cookery of the old fashioned dishes, if you have become accustomed to the more modern styles, would be found faulty. But suppose she was, and is now, a perfect housekeeper in all respects, is it kind or gentlemanly to put your mother, with her years of experience, in competition with your young and inexperienced wife? You must bear and forbear, as very likely your father did before you, or you will never have a housekeeper in your wife.

Do you not remember, if you have been married a few years, many times to have found your dinner spoiled, wife out of tune, and yourself seriously annoyed, when you could, without injury to business, or even trespassing on the laws of courtesy, have been punctual to the moment? And again, when for important reasons you desire the dinner prompt, you have found it far from ready, have you not found fault, and been reproached with such want of regularity yourself as to make it impossible to keep up a proper system in the family? If not, you are a pattern husband, whose example it would be well for many to copy. If your wife has no servants, or not a sufficient number to do the work of the family, her time is as precious as yours, and the moments wasted waiting for you, must be made up by extra exertion through the day, or taken from the hours necessary for repose at night. You little think of this, or your practice would be different.

A white woman, who accompanied her husband, a missionary, up the Cavalla river last May, excited the greatest curiosity and admiration among the sable dwellers of that benighted African region. All wanted to touch her, and great surprise was felt upon feeling her hair. The King of Nynemo tribe called her "very fine," and complimented her husband greatly for his taste in selecting her. And when she told him he might see other white women who would surpass her, he said that would either never be, or else a very long time. Owing to her presence, the attendance on preaching was extraordinarily large. During her visit at the mission station, hundreds went to see her, who said they could feel satisfied to die now that they had seen such a wonderful being as a white woman.

A young lady who was employed in braiding a guard chain for a gentleman's watch, was asked what it was for. "A bell-ropes," replied she. "I acknowledge it is a belle-ropes," rejoined he, "and a pretty one, too; but I suspect we shall find a beam to it when it is finished."

### Adam Clarke.

FROM BIOGRAPHY OF SELF-TAUGHT MEN.

We suppose that no one will deny to Dr. Clarke the claim of great and multifarious learning, and of most patient and unwearied industry in whatever he undertook. The soundness of his judgment, the clearness of his perceptions, and the strength of his reasoning powers are in very high estimation. The truth of some of the religious doctrines which he maintained, may be questioned in many of the divisions of the Christian church; yet the high characteristics of energy, perseverance, supreme devotion to one great object, all will cheerfully unite in awarding to him. He was unquestionable the most learned man ever connected with the Methodist church.

Adam Clarke was born at Cootinagtug, about 30 miles from the city of Londonderry, Ireland, in the year 1760. His father was a member of a respectable English family. His mother was of Scottish descent. Reduced fortunes were the reasons of their removing to Ireland. His parents were pious and intelligent people. As soon as he could well be taught anything, he was instructed to fear and love the God and Father of all, and to worship him in spirit and in truth, through the only Mediator.

The religious principles, thus early implanted, expanded and strengthened as he advanced in years. His father being diligently engaged from day to day in his occupation as a farmer, had not perhaps discerned in his son any peculiar predilection of learning. Had this been the case, it is very probable that he would not have cherished it, but that he would have judged it most prudent to turn the attention of his son towards trade and commerce. Though he was able to have imparted to him a sound and mature education, he withheld the boon in a great measure, partly from his circumstances and prospects in life, and partly because he foresaw that his agricultural cares would too frequently engage his time as well as divide the attention of his pupil to too great a degree to anticipate any early proficiency in learning.

Having designed his son for trade, Mr. Clarke placed him under the care of Mr. Bennett, an extensive linen-manufacturer, in the neighborhood. The lad had either no power or no disposition to throw any obstacles in the way of a connection which his father evidently desired, and to which, perhaps, he himself thought he should be able to reconcile himself. But whether he betrayed his aversion to manual labor, or whether he discovered his strong desire for study, it was soon perceived that he was very much dissatisfied. Accordingly a separation took place between him and his master, alike honorable to all the parties concerned. His love of reading, at the age of nine years, was intense. To gratify this passion, he would undergo any privations and submit to any hardships. The peace he obtained for good behavior and extra work, he never expended for toys and sweetmeats, but carefully preserved them for the purchase of books.

Mr. Bennett continued till his death a steady friend and correspondent of Mr. Clarke. About this time, the founder of Methodism, the Rev. John Wesley, was active in his inquiries after pious and promising young men to assist him in the work of the ministry. Adam Clarke was pointed out to him as a youth of promise, by an individual who had become acquainted with his talents. Mr. Wesley had sometime before founded a school at Kingswood, near Bristol, for the education of the sons of preachers. After a short correspondence, young Clarke was sent to this school. Unhappily, the treatment which he received from the master was harsh and violent. Some have supposed it to have arisen out of a determination on the part of the pupil to apply himself to the acquisition of more extensive knowledge than the system or resources of that seminary contemplated. It was during this trying period that he laid the foundation of that profound acquaintance with the Hebrew language, to which he ultimately attained. At an early age, he took for his motto, "through desire, a man, having separated himself, seeketh and intermeddled with all wisdom." Mr. Wesley soon after arrived at Kingswood, and the pains and fears of Mr. Clarke were dispersed. That acute observer perceived and estimated the excellence of his persecuted protegee, and in a short time adjudged him to be worthy to undertake the labors of an evangelical itinerancy. Mr. Clarke entered on his public work in 1782. Several circumstances combined to render him a preacher of the highest popularity among the Methodists, and of the greatest usefulness in extending the influence and exalting the char-

acter of that denomination.

At the age of twenty-two years, he had upon his hands the study of the Latin, Greek, Hebrew and French languages, but as he was obliged to travel several miles every day, and preached on an average thirty days in every month, he did not make much progress. About this time, he read four volumes of Church History while riding on horseback. Owing to the injudicious conduct of an acquaintance, Dr. Clarke relinquished his studies for the space of four years, but was induced by Mr. John Wesley to resume them. During eleven months, in the year 1784, he preached five hundred and sixty-eight sermons, and travelled many hundreds of miles. This was an average of nearly two sermons every day. He also, during this time, made himself master of the science of chemistry. His attention was first directed to biblical criticism by the loan, from a friend, of a Hebrew folio Bible, with various readings, which he carefully studied. In 1786, he recommenced the study of the Greek and Latin and the Septuagint version of the Scriptures. He had no teacher, and his stock of books was small, yet he read and collated the original texts in the Polyglot, particularly the Hebrew, Samaritan, Chaldean, Syriac, Vulgate and Septuagint.

Dr. Clarke was an example of temperance and persevering industry. "Rising early, and late taking rest, avoiding all visits of ceremony and journeys of mere pleasure and recreation, restricting himself to the most wholesome diet and temperate beverage, not allowing unnecessary intrusion on his time;—these were among the means by which he at once performed so much important duty, acquired such a store of knowledge, and retained so unusual a portion of sound and vigorous health." Dr. Clarke applied himself to the study of languages for the purpose of assisting the British and Foreign Bible Society.

In the year 1795, he made an entire new translation of the New Testament from the Greek. His principal work is his Commentary on the Old and New Testaments. He commenced this great undertaking at the age of twenty-six, and spent forty years of close and unremitting study upon it. He literally translated every word, comparing the whole with all the ancient versions and the most important of the modern, and collated all with the various readings of the most eminent biblical scholars, and illustrated the whole by quotations from ancient authors, Rabbinical, Greek, Roman, and Asiatic. In this arduous labor he had no assistant, nor even a week's help from an amanuensis; on the contrary, he performed during the whole of this period, with the utmost fidelity, the arduous labors of a Methodist preacher. Whatever may be said of its doctrines, its criticisms, and its interpretations, no one can deny that it exhibits an uncommon display of ingenuity and industry, and a vast accumulation of learning.

Dr. Clarke died of the Asiatic cholera, at Bayswater, August 25, 1832. He left his residence the day previous to preach at Bayswater, on the Sabbath. He was attacked in the night, and died at eleven the next day, at the age of seventy-two.

### A Good Recommendation.

"Sir, please, don't you want a cabin boy?"  
"I do want a cabin boy, my lad; but what's that to you? A little chap like you ain't fit for the berth."

"Oh, sir, I'm real strong. I can do a great deal of work, if I ain't so very old."

"But what are you here for? You don't look like a city boy. Run away from home, hey?"

"Oh, no, indeed, sir; my father died and my mother is very poor, and I want to do something to help her. She let me come."

"Well, sonny, where are your letters of recommendation. Can't take any boy without those."

Here was a damper. Willie had never thought of its being necessary to have letters from his minister, or his teacher, or from some proper person, to prove to strangers that he was an honest good boy. Now, what should he do? He stood in deep thought, the captain meanwhile curiously watching the workings of his expressive face. At length he put his hand into his bosom, and drew out his little Bible, and without one word put it into the captain's hand. The captain opened to the title page and read:

"Willie Graham, presented as a reward for regular and punctual attendance at Sabbath School, and for his blameless conduct there and elsewhere. From his Sunday School Teacher."

Capt. McLeod was not a pious man, but he could not consider the case before him with a heart unmoved. The little fatherless

child, standing humbly before him, referring him to the testimony of his Sunday School teacher, as it was given in his little Bible touched a tender spot in the breast of the noble seaman, and clapping Willie heartily on the shoulder, he said: "You are the boy for me; you shall sail with me; and if you are as good a lad as I think you are, your pockets shan't be empty when you go back to your mother."

### Noted People of the Bible.

BY SLOW JAMES.

#### NUMBER THIRTY-FOUR.

Jonathan.—Few characters of either sacred or profane history, have been more popular than Jonathan. The Puritan fathers of New England named their sons for him, till, abroad, the name became a common appellation for the whole people. Nor is this popularity without just foundation. In him we see combined the courage of a soldier, the courtesy of a gentleman, and the sincerity of an Israelite indeed. He was singularly free from envy. He had far more reason than Saul to regard David with jealousy.—Yet as the latter remarks, his love for him was wonderful. The secret of his disinterested spirit lies, perhaps in the fact that he had a mission before him, viz.: to deliver Israel from the Philistines. This mission employed all his energies, absorbed every selfish feeling, and took its tone from his religious faith.

This people were not Canaanites, but an offshoot from the family of the Egyptian, which had settled in the country given to Abraham. As early as the days of Moses, there were giants among them, of whom it was said, "Who can stand before the sons of Anak?" Joshua had destroyed some of them, but many were left, who still held the plains of the South along the Mediterranean. During the feeble administration of Eli, they had gained strength and conquered the Israelites. In Saul's time the latter had gained several battles; still the Philistines held garrisons through the whole country, and were a great annoyance to the peaceful farmers.

When Saul came to the throne, he turned his arms against the Philistines. He took one of their garrisons. This was perhaps in violation of some treaty. At all events the Philistines were indignant, and collected in great force to avenge the insult. Saul's forces were terrified at the terrible array, and many deserted. The inhabitants fled to the mountains, leaving their goods a prey to the enemy, who separated into small detachments and went out to waste the country. Saul with a handful of men was entrenched in Gibeah, but dare not stir out. Jonathan saw that it was absolutely necessary to strike a bold stroke, to revive the courage of the people.

Accordingly he slipped out of the camp, accompanied by a single man. He did not mention it to his father, for he knew he would oppose it. As they approached the Philistines, they agreed that if the enemy proved cautious, and ordered them to stand, they would only act on the defensive, but should they be bold and banter them to advance, they would take it for a good sign, and boldly attack them. The latter occurred. The moment they were discovered, the Philistines began to scoff, and called to them to come up, and they would show them some fun. The fort was built on a high, sharp hill, to overlook and guard the road which ran along the ravine below. Up this hill Jonathan clambered on his hands and feet, encouraging his young man to follow. The Philistines might easily have rolled stones down on them, but they despised them.

When Jonathan gained the top of the hill where there was a level spot about half an acre, he drew his sword and laid about him.—His armor bearer stood behind him and covered his back, lest he might be surrounded and overwhelmed with numbers. He would act principally on the defensive, yet he slew some too. In a short time the forces of the Philistines were destroying one another.—Some of our young readers will wonder how this occurred. Nothing in the world was more likely under the circumstances. Most of their forces were mercenaries, and many of them doubtless impressed. A people occupying a territory little larger than a county, could not bring thirty thousand chariots into the field, except by the aid of foreigners.—They had Hebrews in their ranks, who of course were forced to fight against their own will. So it was probably with many others.

Now when the ignorant heathen would see Jonathan fighting with almost supernatural strength, and at the same time observe in his countenance that heavenly radiance, which the exercise of his faith in God would work, they would be sure they saw one of those celestial beings, who, according to their mythology,

often came down and fought in the ranks of human armies. Thinking it impious as well as dangerous, to fight against him, they would turn in flight. The Philistines enraged to see their allies flee before two men, would advance, sword in hand, to drive the retreating ranks back to their fight. The latter governed more by their superstition than their fear, would rather fight their masters, than the enemy. The conflict thus began, gave the Hebrews an opportunity to desert and come over to Jonathan.

(Concluded next week.)

### Ladies vs. Lawyers.

The bar of England has been recently put to shame by a woman. By this we do not, of course, mean that its members have been outdone in effrontery by a feminine rival, for in that respect the gentlemen of the long robe are invulnerable and invincible, but that a young and delicate lady, stimulated by filial affection, has undertaken and admirably discharged a duty, from the performance of which five first-class lawyers ignobly shrunk at the critical moment. This remarkable instance of professional politeness, and of nerve and ability on the part of one of the fair sex, occurred in the London Court of Divorce, at the opening of the case of Mr. William Shedden, a native of New York, to establish his legitimacy. The counsel in question are some of the elite of the British bar, and had been highly fed for their services, yet when the petition of their client was called upon to be heard, instead of being prepared to support it, they pleaded ignorance of its nature, craved an adjournment, and left the court in a body, on being told that there request could not be granted! The plaintiff was now in a most awkward predicament. His opponent's counsel were ready and eager to proceed; his mother's honor and his own were at stake; a large amount of property was depending on the result; and yet he must enter the arena without advocates, and, thus defenseless, expose himself to defeat, as well as his reputation and rights to ruin. But his case was not so desperate as he imagined. A powerful defender of it suddenly appeared when the lawyers withdrew from court. This was no other than his daughter, who, intimately acquainted with all the facts in controversy, and inspired with an eloquence and courage suitable to the occasion, came forward with dignity, and asked permission to plead her parent's cause at the tribunal of justice. The judge, struck with astonishment and admiration, assented to her novel prayer, and bid the lady advocate to proceed. Miss Shedden's opening address occupied the entire day. After apologizing for her temerity in appearing there as a pleader, which no consideration save concern for her father's honor could have induced her to do, she went on to give, in a style equally clear and correct, a detailed and interesting narrative of the whole case. On the subsequent day she concluded her argument, and began the examination of witness in support of the allegations advanced, and at the sailing of the last steamer was conducting matters with all the tact and coolness of a veteran lawyer, and with every prospect of success.

This is certainly a very striking illustration of what devotion and a sense of duty can enable a weak and timid woman to achieve. Here a young and tenderly nurtured lady presents herself in a public court as an advocate of her father's rights and honor; assumes the management of a most complicated case, delivers addresses, each of which endures for hours, examines and cross-examines witnesses, and goes through an amount of labor for several continuous days from which five robust and experienced barristers shrink back in dismay! The conduct of the Shedden counsel is, in fact, as little creditable to the integrity as to the gallantry of British lawyers. Those gentlemen took brief and fees in a most important case, which it appears they had no leisure to attend to; they went into court totally unprepared for trial; and because, forsooth, the judge would not grant them time for study, they suddenly deserted their post in a pet, and cast the whole responsibility and burden of the business on the shoulders of a young and tender girl! If they had no time to acquaint themselves with the matters at issue, they should have taken neither briefs nor fees; and should their example be generally followed over the water, we fear there will be many more lady advocates there than Miss Shedden, and that even some of the other sex may gather spirit by degrees to walk in her steps.

The Potomac derives its name from an Indian word, meaning "river of swans," and those noble birds are still quite plentiful on its lower shores. They are often seen in the markets in Washington, and are generally sold at \$1.50 and \$2 each.

A CHILD'S SONG.  
Ring-ting! I wish I were a Primrose,  
A bright yellow Primrose blowing in the spring!  
The stooping boughs above me,  
The wandering bee to love me,  
The fern and moss to creep across,  
And the Elm-tree for my king!

Nay—stay! I wish I were an Elm-tree,  
A great lofty Elm-tree with green leaves gay!  
The winds would set them dancing,  
The sun and moonshine glaze in,  
The birds would house among the boughs,  
And sweetly sing!

O—no! I wish I were a Robin,  
A Robin or a little Wren, everywhere to go;  
Through forest field, or garden,  
And ask no leave or pardon,  
Till winter comes with icy thumbs  
To ruffle up our wing!

Well—tell! Where should I fly to,  
Where go to sleep in the dark wood or dell?  
Before a day was over,  
Home comes the rover,  
For Mother's kiss—sweeter this  
Than any other thing.

—William Allingham.

### WIDOW SIMPSON'S SPOONS.

The parish of Bathgate, in Linlithgowshire, ought to be reckoned among the classic spots of Scotland, inasmuch as it formed part of the dowry which Robert the Bruce bestowed on his eldest daughter Margery, when she married Walter, the High Steward of Scotland, and thus became the progenitrix of the royal and unlucky house of Stuart.

Among its peaceful and industrious population was one dame who, though neither the wealthiest nor the best born, stood, in her own esteem, above all but the laird and the minister; and her style and title was Widow Simpson. This lady valued herself—not on the farm left her by the good man who had departed this life some seven years before the commencement of our story, for its acres were few, and they consisted of half reclaimed moorland—not on her grown-up son Robin, though he was counted a likely and sensible lad—not on her own thrifty housekeeping, though it was known to be on the tight screw principle—but on the possession of a dozen silver teaspoons.

Her account of them was that they had belonged to the Young Chevalier, and had been bestowed upon her grandfather by that claimant to the British crown on his march from Culloden—in proof of which she was accustomed to point out a half-obliterated crest and the initials C. S., with which they were marked. The widow's neighbors, however, had a different tale regarding their coming into the family. It was to the effect that her grandfather, who kept a small inn some where in Fife, had bought them from an ill-doing laird for three gallons of Highland whiskey, and bestowed them on his granddaughter, as the one of his family most likely to hold fast to such an important acquisition.

In the family resided, in the capacity of help, one Nancy Campbell, a girl about nineteen, who was suspected of having taken a fancy to Robin, who reciprocated the sentiment. Nothing, however, would soften the widow as regarded a match, until at last the following event occurred, and caused her to give way: About the haymaking time a distant and comparatively rich relation was expected to call and take tea that evening on his way from Linlithgow. It was not often that this relative honored her house with a visit, and Mrs. Simpson, determined that nothing should be wanting to his entertainment, brought out the treasured spoons early in the forenoon, with many injunctions to Nancy touching the care she should take in brightening them up.

While this operation was being conducted in the kitchen, in the midst of one of those uncertain days which vary the northern June, a sudden darkening of the sky announced the approach of heavy rain. The hay was dry and ready for housing. Robin and two farm men were busy gathering it in, but the great drops began to fall while a considerable portion yet remained in the field, and, with the instinct of crop preservation, forth rushed the widow, followed by Nancy, leaving the spoons half-soaked on the kitchen table.

In her rapid exit the girl had forgotten to latch the door. The weasel and the kite were the only predators known about the moorland farm; but while they were all occupied in the hayfield, who should come that way but Geordy Wilson.

Well, the kitchen door was open, and Geordy stepped in. He banged the settle with his staff, he coughed, he hemmed, he saluted the cat, which sat purring on the window-seat, and at length discovered that there was nobody within. Neither meal nor penny was to be expected that day; the rain was growing heavier, some of the hay must be wet, and Mrs. Simpson would return in bad humor. But two objects powerfully arrested Geordy's attention; one was the broth-pot boiling on the fire, and the other the

silver spoons scattered on the table.

Bending over the former Geordy took a considerable sniff, gave the ingredients a stir with the pot stick, and muttered, "very thin." His proceeding with regard to the latter must remain unmentioned; but half an hour after, when he was ensconced in a farm house a mile off, the family were driven within doors by the increasing storm; they found everything as it had been left—the broth on the fire, the cat on the window-seat, the whiting and fennel on the table; but not a spoon was there.

"What's the spoons?" cried Mrs. Simpson to the rest of the family, who stood all by the fire drying their wet garments. Nobody could tell. Nancy had left them on the table when she ran to the hay. The drawer was pulled out, and the empty corner exhibited. Every shelf, every nook was searched, but to no purpose; the spoons had disappeared, and the state of the farm house may be imagined.

The widow ran through it like one distracted, questioning, scolding, and searching. Robin, Nancy, and the farm-men were dispatched in different directions, as soon as the rain abated, to advertise the neighbors, under the supposition that some strolling beggar or gipsy might have carried off the treasure, and would attempt to dispose of it in the parish. Nobody thought of Geordy Wilson; he had not been spied from the hay field; his circuits were wide; his visits to any house were not frequent; and if he eschewed Widow Simpson's from the day of her loss, it was believed Geordy knew that neither her temper nor her liberality would be improved by that circumstance.

Lost, the spoons were, beyond a doubt, and the widow bade fair to lose her senses. The rich relation came at the appointed time, and had such a tea that he vowed never again to trust himself in the house of his entertainer. But the search went on; rabbits' holes were looked into for the missing silver, and active boys were bribed to turn out magpies' nests. Wells and barns in the neighborhood were explored. The criers of the three nearest parishes were employed to proclaim the loss; it was regularly advertised at kirkgate and market place; and Mrs. Simpson began to talk of getting a search-warrant for the beggar's meal-pouch.

Bathgate was alarmed through all its borders concerning the spoons; but when almost a month wore away, and nothing could be heard of them, the widow's suspicions turned from beggars, barns, and magpies, to light on poor Nancy. She had been scouring the spoons, and left the house last; silver could not leave the house without hands. It was true that Nancy had always borne an unquestioned character; but such spoons were not to be met with every day, and Mrs. Simpson was determined to have them back in her stocking.

After sundry hints of increasing breadth to Robin, who could not help thinking his mother was losing her judgment, she one day plumped the charge, to the utter astonishment and dismay of the poor girl, whose anxiety in the search had been inferior only to her own. Though poor and an orphan, Nancy had some honest pride; she immediately turned out the whole content of the kist (box), unstrung her pockets in Mrs. Simpson's presence, and ran with tears in her eyes to tell the minister.

As was then common in the country parishes of Scotland, difficulties and disputes which might have employed the writers and puzzled the magistrates were referred to his arbitration, and thus lawsuits or scandal prevented. The minister had heard, as who in Bathgate had not? of Mrs. Simpson's loss. Like the rest of the parish he thought it rather strange; but Nancy Campbell was one of the most serious and exemplary girls in his congregation—he could not believe that the charge preferred against her was true; yet the case demanded investigation.

With some difficulty the minister persuaded Nancy to return to her mistress, bearing a message to the effect that he and two of his elders who happened to reside in the neighborhood would come over in the following evening, hear what could be said on both sides, and, if possible clear up the mystery.

The widow was pleased at the minister and his elders coming to inquire after her spoons. She put on her best match—that is to say, cap—prepared her best speeches, and enlisted some of the most serious and reliable of her neighbors to assist in the investigation.

Early in the evening of the following day, when the summer sun was wearing low and the field work was over, they were all assembled in the clean-scoured kitchen, the minister, elders and neighbors, soberly listening to Mrs. Simpson's testimony touching her lost silver, Nancy, Robin, and the farm men sit-

ting by till their time came; when the door, which had been left half open to admit the breeze—for the evening was sultry—was quietly pushed aside, and in slid Geordy Wilson, with his usual accompaniments of staff and wallet.

"There's nae room for ye here, Geordy," said the widow; "we're on weighty business."

"Weel, mem," said Geordy, turning to depart, "it's o' nae consequence. I only came to speak about your spoons."

"Hae ye heard o' them?" cried Mrs. Simpson, bouncing from her seat.

"I couldna miss, bein' blessed wi' the precious gift o' hearin'; and, what's better, I saw them," said Geordy.

"Saw them, Geordy? Whar are they? and here's a whole shillin' for ye," and Mrs. Simpson's purse, or rather an old glove used for that purpose, was instantly produced.

"Weel," said Geordy, "I slipped in ae day, and seen' the siller ungarded, I thought some ill-guided body might covet it, and just laid it by, I may say among the leaves o' that Bible, thinkin' you would be sure to see the spoons when you went to read."

Before Geordy had finished his revelation, Nancy Campbell had brought down the proudly-displayed, but never-opened Bible, and interspersed between its leaves lay the dozen of long-sought spoons.

The minister of Bathgate could scarcely command his gravity while admonishing Geordy on the trouble and vexation his trick had caused. The assembled neighbors laughed outright when the daft man, pocketing the widow's shilling which he had clutched in the early part of his discourse, assured them all he kenne'd Mrs. Simpson read her Bible sae often the spoons would be certain to turn up.

Geordy got many a basin of broth and many a luncheon of bread and cheese on account of that transaction, with which he amused all the firesides of the parish. Mrs. Simpson was struck dumb even from scolding. The discovery put an end to her ostentatious professions, and it may be hoped, turned her attention more to practice.

By way of making amends for her unjust accusation on Nancy Campbell, she consented to receive her as a daughter-in-law within the same year; and it is said there was peace ever after in the farm house; but the good people of Bathgate, when discussing a character of more pretence than performance, still refer to Widow Simpson's spoon's.

### Household Varieties.

How should love come to the door? Certainly with a ring, but not without a rap.

A WIFE'S farewell to her husband, every morning—"Buy, buy."

In Chili, the Spaniards found as many eminent physicians of the female sex as of the male.

THE root of the plant Anacyclus Pyrethrum or Pellitory of Spain has been found very useful as a cure for the toothache. The root is used by cutting it into small slices and holding it in the mouth between the cheek and the gum.

A BREMEN Journal contains the following advertisement:—"A young gentleman, on the point of getting married, is desirous of meeting a man of experience who will dissuade him from such a step. Address," &c.

PRENTICE says: "An Ohio farmer, speaking of the crops, says that 'in some things the earth has failed during the present season to do her appointed work.' The fact is, she drank a good deal too much during the spring and the early summer."

At a recent election in Naples, all the employees of the old government voted for annexation. In Prociada, when the men returned to their houses after voting, many of them found themselves looked out by their wives, through priestly interference.

THE widow of an American missionary, named Thompson, who died at the Nestorian mission, on the 25th of August, has signified her intention to continue and labor in the mission field where her husband has fallen.

An old Count paid his addresses to one of the richest heiresses of Paris. On asking her hand in marriage, he frankly said to her:—"Miss B—, I am very old, and you are very young; will you do me the honor to become my widow?"

Or a truth, a home without a girl is only half blest; it is an orchard without blossoms, and a spring without a song. A house full of sons is like Lebanon with its cedars, but daughters by the fireside are like roses in Sharon.

TO DETECT COFFER IN PICKLES OR GREEN TEA.—Put a few leaves of the tea, or some of the pickle, cut small into a vial with two or three drachms of liquid ammonia, diluted with one-half the quantity of water. Shake the phial, when, if the most minute portion of copper is present, the liquid will assume a fine blue color.

SESSON'S BONNET.—The Charleston Mercury gives the following description of a bonnet worn by a South Carolina lady:

"The bonnet is composed of white and black Georgia cotton, covered with a net work of black cotton, the streamers ornamented with Palmotto trees and lone stars, embroidered in gold thread while the feathers are formed of black and white worsted."

The newspapers are giving the learned and polite Athenians of Boston a few lessons on good

manners. The following is an imaginary conversation not in Lander's volumes:

A *Tete-a-tete* between the *Primes* and his Mother.

"Well Edward, how did you like Boston?" "Why, mother, the richest thing in all my travels occurred in that English looking city—you cannot imagine any thing like it. They gave me a ball, and some 4000 people more or less attended it, and among the invited guests were the Governor of the State and his wife. To show you how loyal the chairman of the executive committee was to me, and how his head was turned in my presence, don't you think that he lost all thought of the Governor, and allowed me to go to the supper table, unaccompanied by that dignitary or his wife. I see by the papers received since I got back, that the Bostonians feel very indignant toward the chairman for alighting the executive, who is, they say, the first man in rank and ability in the State. I had before this, supposed the Bostonians to be models of good breeding and propriety. I must say that everything else was done to my heart's content."—*Transcript.*

### For our Young Friends.

#### Charade.

My first, a lady's robe of real worth,  
Is made of cloth or fur, of silk or thread;  
But if you shorten me one-fourth,  
I am a covering for the head.

My second is a parting word,  
As grave as language e'er expressed,  
In low and earnest tone 'tis heard,  
When hand in hand is fondly pressed.

My whole, a cold and dreary land,  
Stands forth where angry elements rave;  
Where beelling rocks on the dismal strand  
Are ever warring with Atlantic's wave.

Plymouth, Dec. 1st, 1860.

J. W. E.

#### Geographical Enigma.

A city in India.  
A north-western State.  
A county and town in Wales.  
A large division of Europe.  
A river in Holland.  
A famous waterfall in North America.  
A lake in Russia.  
An island of Sweden in the Baltic sea.  
The initials and initials of the above form the names of two Southern States separated by a river.  
Greenfield. S. J.

ANSWER to Enigma of last week,—*The Saturday Evening Post.*

### RAWLINSON'S HERODOTUS NOW COMPLETE

D. APPLETON & COMPANY,

443 & 445 BROADWAY,

PUBLISH THIS DAY,

Volume 4, and Last, of

### THE HISTORY OF HERODOTUS.

A NEW ENGLISH VERSION

Edited with copious Notes and Appendices, illustrating the History and Geography of Herodotus, from the most Ancient Sources of Information; and embodying the Chief Results, Historical and Ethnographical which have been obtained in the progress of Cuneiform and Hieroglyphical Discovery.

By GEORGE RAWLINSON, M. A.,  
Assisted by Col. Sir HENRY RAWLINSON and Sir J. WILKINSON.

WITH MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.  
4 Vols. 8vo. Price \$2 50 each.

From the *Boston Recorder*.  
"Every scholar knows the value of Herodotus, the 'Father of History,' and that his writings afford an admirable text for commentary upon the remotest historical antiquity. The version by Rawlinson is excellent and the illustrated matter rare and rich, beyond precedent in the editions of Herodotus."

From the *Century*.  
"The work will doubtless long hold the place of the Standard Translation of the first of Greek historians."

From the *Detroit Advertiser*.  
"Next to the Iliad and the Odyssey, Herodotus has been pronounced the greatest effort of Greek literary genius—the one the perfection of epic poetry, the other the perfection of epic prose. The notes throw much light upon the text, and make what might otherwise seem obscure to the modern reader clear and intelligible."

From the *Rochester Democrat*.  
"It is now universally admitted that there is no more reliable authority in all matters where the truth was attainable to a sincere lover of knowledge, and to the most patient and laborious research. Hence it has never been possible for his writings to grow old. Though published nearly twenty-three centuries ago, they are as fascinating to the reader now as they were when the elegant Greek mind bestowed upon the nine books, of which they are composed, the names of the nine muses."

From the *Cincinnati Press*.  
"The labors of Professor Rawlinson—clearing up, explaining, correcting, marking distinctly the line between the reliable and the doubtful, and over all pouring a flood of interesting and valuable learning—make up a compound, which, to the scholar or the general reader, will want none of the elements of interest or instruction."

From the *Unversalist Quarterly*.  
"Modern scholarship has produced few works of a more inviting nature than this. Especially welcome will it prove to those who would lay a broad and secure foundation for historical learning."

From the *Charleston Christian Advocate*.  
"We read the book with wonder. It is like a fable to be so closely connected and probable a history discovered after a burial of ages, as that is, by which Herodotus is here illustrated or explained, corrected or corroborated. What is especially gratifying in this new connection between sacred and profane history, is to find that the Hebrew record are perfectly reliable when narrating facts where the history of that people touched that of other nations."

### D. A. & C. have Just Published,

REMINISCENCES OF A GENERAL OFFICER OF ZOUAVES. By Gen. Cler. Translated from the French. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.

THE EBONY IDOL. By a Lady of New England. 1 vol. 12mo. Illustrated. Price, \$1.

LIFE OF WILLIAM T. PORTER. By Francis Brinley. 1 vol. 12mo. Price, \$1.

A RUN THROUGH EUROPE. By Erasmus C. Bene dict. 1 vol. 12mo. Price \$1 25.

WHAT MAY BE LEARNED FROM A TREE. By Harland Coultas. 1 vol. 8vo. Price \$1.

BERTHA PERCY; or, L'Esperance. By Margaret Field. 1 vol. 12mo. Price, \$1 25.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE'S NOTES ON NURSING. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth. Price, 25 cents; Paper cover, 15 cents.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF COMMON LIFE. By George Henry Lewes. 2 vols. 12mo. Price, \$2.

DR. OLDHAM AT GREYSTONES, AND HIS TALK THERE. Price \$1.

THE MOUNT VERNON PAPERS. By Edward Everett. 1 vol. 12mo. Price, \$1 25.

VOYAGE DOWN THE AMOOR; with a Journey through Siberia, and Incidental Notes of Manchuria, Kamchatka, and Japan. By Perry McDonough Collins. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

FRESH SHAKER SEEDS, OF LAST YEARS' growth and warranted. Also, Spring Wheat, Sweet Potatoes of several kinds, King Philip, Flour, Dutton Right Eowed and Sweet Corn, Timothy, Clover, Barley &c., &c., at 108 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

# MICHIGAN FARMER.

R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.  
Publication Office, 130 Jefferson Avenue.  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

S. FOLSON,  
WOOL DEALER,  
90 Woodward Avenue,  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

## THE MARKETS.

**Broodstuffs.**  
The market for farm produce remains in the same state as it was reported last week. Prices declined with a very slight demand. The offers for flour in any quantity being at \$3.75 to \$3.85 for extra; but holders asking for small lots at \$4.25 to \$4.50. Red wheat in the street sells at 75c. White at 85c, when offered. The New York market though rather firmer for flour and wheat, does not yet change its rates. Good brands of extra western flour being worth \$5 to \$5.25, and western red wheat is held there at \$1.12 to \$1.20, and white wheat at \$1.20 to \$1.25.

The quotations for produce are:

Extra white wheat flour	\$4.25 @ 4.75
Superfine flour	3.75 @ 4.00
White wheat, extra	0.85 @ 0.90
White wheat, No. 1	0.80 @ 0.85
Red wheat, No. 1	0.75 @ 0.78
Corn in the street, bush	0.35 @ 0.40
Corn in store, bush	0.42 @ 0.44
Oats, bush	0.20 @ 0.21
Rye, bush	0.20 @ 0.22
Barley, owt	1.12 @ 1.25
Buckwheat flour 100 lbs	1.50 @ 1.75
Corn meal, owt	0.80 @ 0.90
Coarse middlings, owt	0.80 @ 0.90
Butter, fresh roll lb	12.00 @ 15.00
Butter in firkin per lb	0.12 @ 0.15
Eggs, doz	1.00 @ 1.10
Potatoes, common sorts	0.20 @ 0.25
Beans, o bush	0.20 @ 0.25
Apples, good, best quality	0.30 @ 0.35
Clover seed, 3d quality, bush	0.30 @ 0.35
Timothy seed, per bush	3.50 @ 4.50
Hay, timothy, o ton	8.00 @ 10.00
Hay, marsh, o ton	5.00 @ 6.00

**Live Stock, &c.**  
The prices of live stock remain without change here. Only a few head have been purchased for home consumption, the rates being 25c @ 30c. Mutton is steady at 40c @ 45c, far dressed carcasses.  
Dressed hogs are plenty, but somewhat dull of sale except at low prices. Sales have been made of medium weight at 4.50, and the extreme price paid has been 5.00, and in some cases 5.12.  
The New York market shows a less number of cattle offering than there has been in any one week for some time. Prices are steady, with a good deal of firmness, and much inquiry for good heavy well fattened animals, of which the supply is limited. The rates for the best are 90c @ 95c.

## DAINES' AMERICAN DRAIN TILE MAKER.

The Best and Cheapest Tile Machine in the World.  
Forty-one first Premiums awarded to it at State and County Fairs. First Premium at the National Fair, at Louisville, Ky., 1897.

The TILE MACHINE invented by JOHN DAINES of Birmingham, Oakland county, Michigan, is now being manufactured in the most thorough manner, and is offered to the farming community as the Cheapest, Most Labor-Saving and Most Complete Invention, and enabling farmers to make their own Tiles, that has yet been put before the Agriculturists of the United States, at a reduced price.  
These machines are made of iron, are easily worked, any man being able to manufacture a first rate article after a few hours practice.  
They cost delivered in Detroit only \$100. They have two dies, for three and four inch tile; and extra dies to accompany the machine cost \$20.00 each.  
These machines will manufacture per day, according to the force employed, from 150 TO 250 ROUNDS OF HORSEHOE OR PIPE TILE. The machine weighs but 500 pounds, and can be packed and sent to any part of the United States, or to foreign countries, as easily as a piano. With this machine, any farmer who has a fair quality of clay on his farm, can manufacture his own Tiles at a cheap rate, and easily save the price of the machine by avoiding the cost of transportation. The machine when in operation, takes up no more room than an ordinary sized kitchen table; it may be worked by two or three men as may be found most convenient and economical, or a man and two boys can keep it in full operation.  
For simplicity, durability, Economy, Cheapness, and amount of work, this Tile Maker Challenges the World!  
At the present time, when thorough draining has become a necessity on alluvial lands, it offers the simplest and cheapest means of furnishing farmers with a draining material far superior to any other material now used for that purpose.  
Applications for these machines may be addressed to JOHN DAINES, Birmingham, Mich.

## HERRING'S PATENT Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.

WMA HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOOKS HAVE NEVER FAILED.  
IN MORE THAN 300 DISASTROUS FIRES.  
The Safest and Best Safe in Use.  
Delivered at any Railroad Station in the United States, or Canada, at the very lowest rates.  
JAMES G. DUDLEY, Sole Agent, at 98 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

## INGERSOLL'S PATENT PORTABLE PRESS.

FOR BAILING HAY, Rags, Wool, Broom Corn, &c.  
Simple, powerful and efficient—It is believed to be the best in use. For particulars send for circulars.  
JAMES G. DUDLEY, 98 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

## CALIFORNIA COTTAGE FARM NOT SOLD YET.

ONE of the best improved farms in Southern Michigan for Sale, with fine building, large orchards, and the best of improvements in everything, lying one half mile from the railroad depot at Jonesville, Hillsdale county. For further particulars enquire at the Michigan Farmer office, or of the subscriber on the premises.  
Jonesville, Sept. 25, 1890. 89-1f

## THE WETHERFIELD SEED SOWER

FOR SALE AT 14 PENFIELD'S, 108 Woodward Avenue.

## CUMMINGS' PATENT HAY, STRAW AND STALK CUTTER.

The best in use, by hand or horse power, at PENFIELD'S AGENT WAREHOUSE, Detroit, Dec. 30, 1893. 89-4

## STOCK BREEDERS' COLUMN.

### FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER STOCK.

#### The Thoroughbred Bull Baron Balco.

BARON BALCO was four years old on the 29th of July, 1890.  
Sire, Captain Balco, (Imported) 1816 Am. H. B.  
Dam, Fanny by Brutus, 298 Am. H. B.  
g. dam Pigeon by Andes, 218 Am. H. B.  
g. g. dam Roan Pigeon by Granter (Imported) E. H. B.  
g. g. g. dam Roan Pigeon by Reform 2118 Am. H. B.  
g. g. g. g. dam Flower by Moham 4492 Am. H. B.  
g. g. g. g. g. dam Beauty by Imported Count (1883), E. H. B.  
Reference as to authenticity of the above pedigree may be made to Andrew Y. Moore, Esq., former President of Michigan State Ag. Society, Dr. M. T. Fennell of Schoolcraft, and James H. Crippen, Esq., of Coldwater, Branch county, Mich. WM. S. H. WELTON, 48-8m Grand Rapids, Mich.

## VALUABLE HORSE STOCK Offered at Private Sale.

THE subscriber having been engaged in breeding from the most valuable strains of thorough bred and full bred trotting and road horses for several years, is now prepared to dispose of a number of his young stock on liberal terms, and he calls the attention of those who desire to procure animals for breeding to the colts he offers for sale. An opportunity is now given to breeders to make a selection from stock bred from the best horses that have ever been introduced into Michigan or the western States. The list comprises colts from ten months to five years old, of thoroughbred, half-bred, quarter bred, and full bred trotting parentage on both sides. Amongst them are some of the closest bred and fastest blooded Messenger stallion colts to be found anywhere, also colts bred from the stock of Genoa, Boston, Imported Stoneplover, Abdallah, Vermont Black Hawk and Long Island Black Hawk, all of them remarkable for size, style and action.  
For further particulars address  
E. N. WILCOX, Detroit, Mich.  
April 4th, 1890 141f

## HORSEMEN!

AS I wish to leave this country, I offer some great bargains in stock to wit: one of the finest JACKS in the State, 14 hands less 3/4 inch in height, seven years old, weighing between eight and nine hundred pounds, and for spirit and beauty cannot be excelled; has served between 50 and 60 miles this season, all of which to all appearance are with foal, save in one or two cases. I will sell cheap for cash, or on easy terms. I will accept by mortgage on real estate at ten per cent. In many places this jack by his services will pay from \$800 to \$1000 per year.  
Also, for sale, one three year old STALLION COLT, bred by Kentucky Grey, Kentucky dam, the celebrated Fanny Boy, out of Keno on Bachus, he by old Bachus. Address soon, Box 5, Davisburg, Oakland Co., Mich. 89-1f

## HOWE'S IMPROVED HAY OR CATTLE SCALES!

THE BEST IN USE.  
FIRST PREMIUM OVER FAIRBANKS, at Vermont State Fair, 1890.  
No Check Book. No Expense on Knife Edges; all friction removed on Balls. Weigh truly if not level. Delivered at any Railroad Station in the United States or Canada, set up, and warranted to give entire satisfaction or taken back.  
Send for Circulars and price lists, with account of trial of Scales between Howe and Fairbanks, at Vermont State Fair, to JAMES G. DUDLEY, General Western Agent, 99 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

## PROF. L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR.

An Effective, Safe and Economical Compound, FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR.  
To its original color without dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.  
FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS.  
And curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.  
FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, And all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.  
FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR.  
Imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture, and causing it to curl readily.  
The great celebrity and increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convinces the proprietor that one trial only is necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from dandruff and other cutaneous diseases, causing the hair to grow luxuriantly, giving it a rich soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it gives it strength and vigor to the roots, and restores the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a fresh covering of hair.  
There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, whereas all other preparations had failed. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the hair from turning until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the invigorator will with certainty restore it to its original hue, giving it a dark glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article, and for the use of the hairdresser, as it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or